

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (5)

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1990 CPH-5-9

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Summary Social, Economic,
and Housing Characteristics
Delaware

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment ..	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	28, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

Diagram illustrating the parts of a statistical table, showing the layout of a table titled "Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990". The diagram labels the following components:

- Table number and title:** Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990
- Headnote:** (Blank space for additional information)
- Column head:** (Blank space for column headers)
- Heading:** Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990
- Stubhead:** The stub (Persons and Households)
- Boxhead:** (Blank space for boxhead content)
- Stub:** (Blank space for stub content)
- Data field:** (Blank space for data field content)
- Sidehead:** (Blank space for sidehead content)

The diagram also shows the page number and state name (28 ALASKA) and the report title (SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS).

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.

- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.

- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	The State	County	Place		County subdivision		American Indian and Alaska Native area
			By county and county subdivision	Alphabetically for the State	By county	Alphabetically for the State ¹	
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Disability	7,8	7,8	7	8	7	8	
Educational attainment	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Family type and presence of own children . .	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Income in 1989	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10	17
Labor force status	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	17
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment . .	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Labor force status in 1989—							
Weeks and hours worked	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Means of transportation to work	5,6	5,6	5	6	5	6	...
Nativity	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Place of birth	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
Poverty status in 1989	9,10	9,10	9	10	9	10	17
Residence in 1985	1,2	1,2	1	2	1	2	...
School enrollment and type of school	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	17
Veteran status	3,4	3,4	3	4	3	4	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Condominium	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Gross rent	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
House heating fuel	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	...
Kitchen facilities	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
Plumbing facilities	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	18
Sewage disposal	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Source of water	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...
Telephone in unit	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	...
Tenure	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	18
Vehicles available	13,14	13,14	13	14	13	14	18
Year householder moved into unit	15,16	15,16	15	16	15	16	...
Year structure built	11,12	11,12	11	12	11	12	...

... Not applicable for this report.

¹County subdivisions within the State are shown alphabetically with places only in the reports for the following 12 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 4

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample

basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of

rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 15 and 16 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

User Note 7

The latitude and longitude values shown by tick marks in the margins of the County Subdivision Outline Maps in appendix G are approximate. They are shown only for general reference. They are displayed accurately on the State and County Outline Maps.

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households			Female householder, no husband present				
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Percent with own children under 18 years					
				Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years						
The State	666 168	3.3	643 893	51.9	617 720	46.2	7 403	37.3	34 924	33.8	176 925	46.7	141 129	45.7	28 022	52.4
Kent County	110 993	2.6	108 061	50.2	101 888	49.5	1 599	51.2	4 967	35.7	29 470	50.9	23 830	49.5	4 538	59.1
Central Kent division	15 855	1.6	15 598	50.0	14 370	47.3	165	71.7	500	31.0	4 333	52.2	3 559	51.1	616	62.2
Bowers town	198	2.0	194	41.8	170	42.4	6	7	6	33.3	54	37.0	33	36.2	15	100.0
Margaret town	1 925	4.5	1 913	45.4	1 711	43.3	1	—	7	—	47	68.6	33	57.6	7	100.0
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	1 090	4.0	1 046	44.0	991	52.3	45	—	45	35.6	318	53.8	295	55.6	61	100.0
Review CDP	158	—	158	30.4	151	31.1	—	—	—	—	39	38.2	34	38.2	5	—
Viola town	132	4.5	126	50.4	124	40.3	—	—	—	—	36	61.1	33	57.6	—	—
Woodside town	1 710	2.4	1 669	54.0	1 502	55.5	7	100.0	6	—	15 478	55.0	12 297	53.2	128	71.1
Woodside East CDP	59 456	3.7	57 401	53.4	54 478	54.5	1 037	52.1	3 361	35.5	15 449	52.2	12 441	50.8	2 409	61.3
Over division	371	1.5	368	47.8	345	47.1	—	—	—	—	86	45.8	72	55.0	126	75.8
Comden town	1 899	2.7	1 848	51.1	1 727	60.0	11	—	10	50.0	18	55.6	15	55.0	3	—
Cheswold town	321	3.2	312	65.1	283	53.0	—	—	—	—	66	49.0	52	49.0	9	77.8
Over city	27 529	3.7	26 997	39.2	25 616	59.9	333	29.4	1 611	29.7	6 628	49.1	5 017	45.5	1 331	62.7
Over Base Housing CDP	4 349	6.8	4 143	21.6	3 403	88.4	84	23.8	315	17.1	1 206	85.2	1 131	84.2	62	100.0
Horly town	3 151	3.2	3 016	39.1	2 995	41.2	9	11.1	126	35.7	946	44.5	858	43.6	90	51.2
Highland Acres CDP	1 324	4.1	1 299	49.2	1 213	51.0	8	—	54	29.6	518	50.8	409	56.0	84	37.8
Kent Acres CDP	241	1.2	241	66.8	213	31.0	2	100.0	9	33.3	50	38.0	43	36.8	12	50.0
Lepack town (pt.)	168	1.9	166	62.0	161	28.0	2	—	—	—	72	26.1	63	27.0	9	100.0
Little Creek town	245	2.9	238	21.8	235	53.2	13	53.8	96	50.0	260	44.2	216	42.6	61	68.9
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	1 845	2.6	1 800	41.7	1 695	55.6	13	13	90	17.1	1 260	51.5	1 048	52.8	148	41.2
Rodney Village CDP	977	2.6	952	52.6	923	43.1	13	53.8	44	41.2	1 356	52.1	1 140	51.0	198	61.1
Wyoming town	4 844	2.6	4 768	66.3	4 517	36.7	27	44.4	135	40.7	2 508	47.6	2 044	48.3	386	55.7
Felton town	9 918	2.5	9 703	63.3	8 217	38.5	38	52.6	135	40.7	2 508	47.6	2 044	48.3	386	55.7
Harrington division	2 018	3.7	2 005	62.8	1 877	32.0	—	—	—	—	36	50.0	25	72.0	—	—
Harrington town	9 313	1.0	9 177	56.9	8 462	32.7	12	50.9	17	58.8	151	49.0	129	59.1	22	49.0
Houston town	4 485	2.9	4 471	65.2	4 446	32.7	12	50.9	202	52.0	1 232	51.5	1 048	52.8	148	41.2
Kenton division	4 429	3.2	4 377	59.8	4 062	40.4	53	50.9	202	52.0	1 232	51.5	1 048	52.8	148	41.2
Marion division	6 758	2.2	6 610	61.5	6 358	41.2	97	44.3	243	41.6	1 792	44.1	1 438	39.6	303	100.0
Milford North division	780	3.3	778	52.8	733	40.1	—	—	38	10.5	575	49.6	407	41.5	147	74.8
Frederick town	2 542	3.7	2 449	62.5	2 342	51.9	58	27.8	452	50.8	2 800	48.2	2 190	46.6	478	51.5
Milford city (pt.)	10 633	2.4	10 375	58.3	9 886	49.3	3	60.0	23	39.1	339	39.5	274	42.0	45	33.3
Smyrna division	1 163	2.3	1 136	61.9	1 084	36.5	20	60.0	23	39.1	339	39.5	274	42.0	45	33.3
Cloyton town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepack town (pt.)	5 231	3.4	5 054	56.6	4 876	47.8	100	21.0	181	28.2	1 266	50.1	940	46.2	292	59.6
Smyrna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Castle County	441 946	3.9	424 666	51.9	410 216	45.9	4 902	31.6	26 023	33.4	115 305	47.1	91 207	46.4	18 888	51.6
Brandywine division	80 344	4.9	76 504	38.8	75 214	38.5	4 902	31.6	26 023	33.4	115 305	47.1	91 207	46.4	18 888	51.6
Arden village	468	5.3	459	45.6	443	31.0	—	—	407	32.8	23 187	47.4	19 614	40.8	2 788	45.7
Arden town	1 286	6.8	1 286	42.6	1 286	39.0	—	—	30	13.3	123	37.4	97	37.1	19	38.8
Ardenport village	287	6.1	287	41.5	279	31.5	1	—	14	42.9	90	52.2	78	55.1	11	36.4
Belleville town	1 242	6.8	1 179	62.7	1 138	39.0	4	—	24	37.5	84	38.9	72	38.9	10	38.0
Cloyton CDP	9 800	2.6	9 541	38.5	8 967	46.9	37	100.0	42	50.0	322	46.0	265	48.3	43	27.9
Edgemont CDP (pt.)	5 853	5.8	5 512	50.9	5 365	46.2	143	25.2	471	42.6	1 606	48.8	1 175	47.6	375	50.7
Tolleyville CDP	6 346	5.2	6 018	42.4	6 027	36.3	60	25.0	383	32.1	1 783	43.2	1 558	43.6	183	41.5
Wilmington city (pt.)	17 725	3.6	17 080	51.6	15 937	58.2	—	—	786	43.1	4 811	60.9	4 132	60.4	521	65.1
Central Kent division	20	—	20	40.0	20	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Greater Newark division	60 997	4.6	58 176	39.1	57 323	57.0	—	—	3 453	29.3	13 510	49.1	11 144	48.7	1 853	51.6
Brookside CDP	15 307	3.1	14 826	48.6	14 121	42.4	—	—	682	24.9	4 150	53.1	3 274	51.4	669	61.3
Newark city (pt.)	25 078	5.9	23 604	30.8	24 110	66.5	213	20.2	1 627	29.1	4 243	44.4	3 528	46.0	526	39.4
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	3 553	3.7	3 520	42.0	3 497	59.0	—	—	290	37.6	1 403	54.0	1 238	56.6	147	59.4
Lower Christina division	5 925	4.3	5 679	72.2	5 519	35.6	300	32.3	2 062	29.0	10 171	41.9	7 834	39.9	1 784	52.6
Homer town	1 240	2.4	1 210	65.2	1 143	40.8	8	25.0	33	30.3	340	51.5	247	43.7	72	69.4
Newport town	13	—	13	100.0	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
Wilmington city (pt.)	18 578	1.8	18 243	62.2	17 204	47.6	86	9.3	665	26.2	4 801	49.7	4 143	49.0	460	48.3
Middlebrook-Odesa division	3 834	1.9	3 798	61.2	3 474	49.0	—	33.3	67	61.2	1 020	57.0	821	45.7	159	80.5
Middlebrook town	31	4.6	31	63.5	297	31.0	3	100.0	19	47.4	87	33.5	57	26.3	26	38.5
Smyrna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend town	340	1.5	335	70.7	313	37.4	—	—	5	—	99	37.4	73	31.5	22	45.5
New Castle division	67 693	2.2	66 192	58.5	62 106	46.2	468	33.1	2 522	32.2	17 862	51.0	13 746	50.2	3 191	56.3
New Castle city	4 837	2.7	4 706	68.4	4 549	30.5	—	—	304	38.5	1 278	43.3	944	41.6	281	50.9
Wilmington city (pt.)	8 548	1.7	8 450	43.1	7 852	31.5	91	27.5	343	32.1	2 406	45.6	1 980	44.2	305	51.1
Piedmont division	24 402	5.8	23 983	40.1	22 929	50.8	330	27.9	1 557	27.7	6 949	48.8	6 070	44.8	373	45.8
Pike Creek-Central Kentwood division	38 733	5.2	36 713	51.5	36 021	45.6	380	23.9	2 457	27.1	10 888	43.6	9 270	44.8	1 440	46.8
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	4 725	6.6	4 415	35.5	4 469	59.8	55	32.6	126	31.0	1 435	49.0	1 179	38.3	177	39.4
Stanton CDP	5 028	1.1	4 798	63.3	4 716	33.5	—	—	126	15.9	1 083	43.7	902	52.4	147	39.5
Red Lion division	4 138	1.1	4 093	68.3	3 852	36.5	—	—	126	15.9	1 083	43.7	902	52.4	147	39.5

Table 1. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		
			Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English very well		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total
New Castle County—Con										
Red Bank city	1 682	1.4	1 658	66.9	1 572	32.4	23	30.4	68	17.6
Oleware city city	21 177	5.2	20 074	53.0	19 180	58.0	311	19.6	1 430	35.9
Upper Christina division	71 516	3.5	69 041	62.3	66 459	42.9	1 639	42.4	6 158	39.5
Wilmington CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington city (pt.)	71 516	3.5	69 041	62.3	66 459	42.9	1 639	42.4	6 158	39.5
Sussex County—										
Bedford division	113 229	1.8	111 166	53.6	105 616	44.5	902	43.9	3 924	34.1
Bedfordville town	2 459	2.2	2 365	49.8	2 320	52.9	15	46.7	74	24.3
Greenwood town	1 199	1.8	1 178	51.5	1 121	35.9	27	100.0	51	100.0
Greenwood town	5 589	3	5 587	57.4	5 537	34.5	—	—	—	—
Georgetown division	7 776	9	7 703	65.2	7 303	41.0	52	21.2	217	26.3
Georgetown town	3 732	1.0	3 693	32.0	3 606	47.5	137	22.2	115	33.0
Lourel-Olemar division	15 086	1.0	14 933	32.0	13 931	46.0	130	46.2	377	30.2
Rehoboth town	878	2.1	860	23.8	854	44.3	3	—	20	40.0
Lewes division	3 244	2	3 216	62.5	2 932	44.4	32	59.4	55	9.1
Lewes division	13 628	2.5	13 284	47.1	12 987	51.6	105	33.3	704	33.4
Owsey Beach town	184	7.1	171	34.5	184	52.7	1	100.0	26	50.0
Henlopen Acres town	2 459	1.6	2 365	49.8	2 320	52.9	15	46.7	74	24.3
Lewes city	1 160	7.9	1 111	36.3	1 167	35.0	13	—	121	53.1
Rehoboth Beach city	14 044	1.5	13 840	63.2	12 960	42.2	88	38.6	312	36.5
Milford South division	3 328	1.5	3 323	72.1	3 303	50.3	33	18.2	174	21.3
Ellendale town	3 566	1.9	3 497	56.5	3 303	50.3	33	18.2	174	21.3
Milford city (pt.)	3 97	—	97	—	94	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Beach town	12 877	2.2	12 877	43.3	12 174	51.0	47	24.5	374	31.4
Millsboro division	12 877	2.2	12 877	43.3	12 174	51.0	47	24.5	374	31.4
Millsboro town	1 870	2.1	1 869	26.5	1 810	39.6	—	—	—	—
Milton division	1 643	2.1	1 609	55.4	1 553	51.3	7	—	66	34.8
Milton town	7 671	2.1	7 513	58.3	7 168	45.3	112	12.5	805	32.0
Milton town	1 417	1.1	1 401	63.0	1 324	39.2	13	15.4	50	38.0
Seaford division	18 897	2.3	18 470	53.3	17 467	43.6	184	51.6	513	55.4
Blodes town	5 928	4.0	5 755	35.9	5 233	46.6	49	68.1	175	42.8
Seaford city	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	101	67.3	364	43.1
Seaford city (pt.)	16 333	1.7	16 057	42.9	15 306	42.1	1			

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons			Persons 5 years and over			Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present		
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family			
						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total		Percent with own children under 18 years	
The State	666 168	3.3	643 893	51.9	46.2	7 403	37.3	34 924	33.8	176 925	46.7	141 129	45.7	28 022	52.4
COUNTY															
Kent County	110 993	2.6	108 061	50.2	49.5	1 599	51.2	4 967	35.7	29 470	50.9	23 830	49.5	4 538	59.1
New Castle County	441 946	3.9	424 666	51.9	45.9	4 902	31.6	26 023	33.4	115 305	47.1	91 207	46.4	18 888	51.6
Sussex County	113 229	1.8	111 166	53.6	44.5	902	43.9	3 934	34.1	32 150	41.4	26 092	39.6	4 596	49.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Arden village, New Castle County	468	5.3	443	45.6	452	—	—	30	13.3	123	37.4	97	37.1	19	36.8
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	308	3.9	296	54.7	279	1	—	14	42.9	90	52.2	78	55.1	11	34.4
Ardentown village, New Castle County	308	6.8	287	41.5	287	4	—	24	37.5	84	39.3	72	38.9	10	39.0
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	1 243	5.1	1 179	62.7	1 138	4	100.0	92	50.0	322	46.0	265	48.3	43	27.9
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	333	2.1	326	21.8	306	—	—	9	77.8	109	15.6	96	11.5	8	37.5
Belltown, Sussex County	160	2.0	159	52.0	149	—	—	—	—	48	35.4	38	34.8	7	33.3
Belltown village, Sussex County	160	2.0	159	52.0	149	—	—	—	—	48	35.4	38	34.8	7	33.3
Blairstown town, Kent County	198	4.0	194	41.8	170	42.4	—	6	33.3	54	37.0	47	36.2	7	42.9
Brookside COP, New Castle County	15 307	1.8	14 826	48.6	14 121	35.9	100.0	51	82.4	321	39.9	254	39.4	61	36.1
Camden town, Kent County	1 899	2.7	1 848	51.7	1 727	11	17.5	68	50.0	543	49.0	395	45.1	128	63.3
Camden village, Kent County	321	2.8	312	65.1	283	37	—	10	35.2	86	55.8	72	50.0	77.8	62.1
Claymont COP, New Castle County	9 800	2.6	9 541	38.5	8 967	46.5	—	455	35.2	2 632	46.7	1 999	43.3	480	62.1
Claymont town, Kent County	1 063	2.3	1 034	61.9	1 084	20	60.0	23	39.1	339	39.5	274	42.0	45	33.3
Cloydon town, Sussex County	406	1.4	404	49.3	389	34.2	—	4	17.6	123	44.7	103	49.5	14	—
Delaware City, New Castle County	1 682	1.4	1 658	66.9	1 572	32.4	30.4	68	40.0	472	50.2	360	53.9	86	50.0
Delmar town, Sussex County	1 878	2.1	1 860	23.8	1 854	44.3	3	20	40.0	402	35.1	168	35.1	21	57.1
Delmar village, Sussex County	1 878	2.1	1 860	23.8	1 854	44.3	3	20	40.0	402	35.1	168	35.1	21	57.1
Dewey Beach town, Kent County	27 529	3.7	26 497	39.2	25 616	52.7	100.0	26	50.0	6 628	49.1	5 017	45.2	1 331	62.7
Dover city, Kent County	4 349	4.7	4 143	51.6	3 969	29.4	23.8	611	29.7	6 628	49.1	5 017	45.2	1 331	62.7
Dover Base Housing COP, Kent County	5 853	5.8	5 512	50.9	5 365	88.4	25.2	333	31.5	1 206	85.2	1 131	84.5	62	100.0
Edgemoor COP, New Castle County	328	1.5	323	72.1	313	46.2	14.3	471	42.9	1 606	48.8	1 175	47.6	375	50.7
Ellendale town, Sussex County	5 935	4.3	5 679	52.2	5 519	35.6	—	378	35.2	1 661	41.2	1 228	40.6	304	46.4
Elsmere town, New Castle County	721	2.5	703	63.3	641	49.9	50.0	47	34.0	201	58.2	154	55.8	43	62.8
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	182	2.5	182	19.2	179	46.9	—	—	—	66	12.1	64	9.4	2	100.0
Frankford town, Sussex County	583	3.3	581	56.3	531	38.2	100.0	2	—	159	35.2	121	34.7	32	43.8
Frederica town, Kent County	3 732	1.3	3 693	59.7	3 506	47.5	22.2	38	10.5	205	52.7	135	41.8	200	46.5
Georgetown town, Sussex County	569	1.0	567	57.4	537	34.5	—	17	64.7	155	31.6	131	32.1	16	25.0
Greenwood town, Sussex County	2 313	2.1	2 264	62.7	2 103	43.2	—	31	19.4	609	46.5	463	43.6	133	56.4
Harrington city, Kent County	118	6.8	110	62.7	103	40.8	—	—	—	31	54.8	26	46.2	3	100.0
Horley town, Kent County	155	4.3	155	41.9	148	35.8	—	—	—	46	23.9	46	23.9	—	—
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	3 151	2.9	3 016	39.1	2 995	41.2	11.1	126	35.7	946	44.5	858	43.6	84	51.2
Houston town, Kent County	1 485	2.9	1 471	65.2	1 446	32.7	50.0	17	58.8	151	49.0	139	47.3	22	59.1
Kent Acres COP, Kent County	3 213	3.2	3 139	53.0	3 063	39.9	—	7	29.6	318	30.0	260	30.0	90	100.0
Kentwood town, Sussex County	3 244	3.9	3 216	62.5	2 932	44.4	59.4	55	9.1	919	53.1	546	44.9	291	60.1
Laurel town, Sussex County	241	1.8	241	66.8	213	31.0	—	9	33.3	58	46.6	46	47.8	6	50.0
Leipsic town, Kent County	2 409	1.2	2 385	49.8	2 230	56.3	46.7	74	24.3	601	40.9	480	36.9	101	65.3
Lewes city, Sussex County	168	1.2	166	62.0	161	28.0	100.0	—	—	50	28.0	38	36.8	12	—
Little Creek town, Kent County	870	2.4	849	26.5	810	39.6	—	36	47.4	261	15.3	227	15.0	26	100.0
Long Neck COP, Sussex County	3 834	1.9	3 784	45.3	3 643	14.4	33.3	67	61.2	1 020	53.2	821	45.7	159	80.5
Madisonville town, Kent County	6 108	9.0	5 846	61.2	5 474	15	—	—	—	1 597	46.6	1 211	39.6	289	69.6
Millard city	2 542	3.7	2 449	59.0	2 342	51.9	34.1	306	34.0	1 597	46.6	1 211	39.6	289	69.6
Kent County	3 566	1.9	3 497	56.5	3 303	33	18.2	132	50.8	1 022	45.0	804	38.7	142	74.8
Sussex County	1 643	2.1	1 609	55.4	1 553	51.3	—	66	34.8	408	45.8	330	38.5	65	84.6
Millboro town, Sussex County	230	2.1	229	42.0	213	52.8	—	8	100.0	62	45.2	49	57.1	3	—
Millersville town, Sussex County	1 417	1.1	1 401	63.0	1 324	39.2	15.4	50	38.0	372	46.8	332	40.1	128	61.7
Milltown town, Sussex County	25 098	5.9	23 624	30.8	24 130	66.4	20.2	1 627	29.1	4 251	44.3	3 528	46.0	534	38.8
Newark city, New Castle County	4 837	2.7	4 706	68.4	4 549	30.5	39	304	38.5	1 278	43.3	944	41.6	281	50.9
New Castle city, New Castle County	1 240	2.4	1 210	65.2	1 143	40.8	25.0	33	33.3	340	51.5	247	43.7	69	69.4
Newport town, New Castle County	310	4.8	292	51.4	267	31.4	100.0	19	47.2	87	33.3	17	24.6	15	—
Ocean View town, Sussex County	1 313	4.8	1 282	39.0	1 213	37.7	—	33	—	157	33.3	137	33.3	15	38.5
Oxon View town, Sussex County	576	1.2	569	63.5	527	41.0	100.0	39	49.4	169	36.1	137	41.6	15	—
Pike Creek COP, New Castle County	10 163	7.9	9 665	39.0	9 376	59.4	100	640	49.2	2 638	49.1	2 307	49.5	291	38.8
Ridgely Beach city, Sussex County	1 206	1.1	1 191	36.3	1 167	35.0	—	121	33.1	230	15.5	265	13.6	53	28.3
Rising Sun-Lebanon COP, Kent County	2 168	8	2 151	33.2	1 933	64.5	60.0	62	—	549	63.4	470	59.1	70	100.0

Table 2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present		
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over			Percent with own children under 18 years	
					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —											
Cont.											
Riversview CDP, Kent County	1 090	4.0	1 046	52.3	991	—	45	35.6	318	53.8	9
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	1 645	2.4	1 600	52.6	1 675	15	—	—	1 478	53.8	61
Sidonia city, Sussex County	5 335	2.4	5 297	49.6	5 477	47	68.1	50.9	1 478	43.2	41.5
Sidonia town, Sussex County	1 335	2.7	1 299	44.5	1 340	10	49	75.5	380	40.6	55
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	97	—	97	43.3	94	51.1	2	—	35	12.9	4
Smyrna town, Kent County	5 231	3.4	5 054	56.6	4 876	47.8	181	28.2	1 266	46.2	292
New Castle County	5 231	3.4	5 054	56.6	4 876	47.8	181	28.2	1 266	46.2	292
South Bethany town, Sussex County	151	1.3	149	16.1	148	20.9	9	100.0	54	10.2	2
Stanton CDP, New Castle County	5 028	4.6	4 798	63.3	4 716	33.5	280	31.0	1 435	38.3	177
Tollsville CDP, New Castle County	6 346	5.2	6 018	42.4	6 027	36.3	383	32.1	1 783	43.6	183
Townsend town, New Castle County	340	1.5	335	70.7	313	37.4	5	—	39	38.2	22
Viola town, Kent County	158	—	151	31.1	157	42.9	—	—	39	33.3	34
Wilmington city, New Castle County	71 529	3.5	69 054	42.9	66 472	42.9	6 158	39.5	16 475	41.8	9 031
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	8 568	1.4	8 450	63.1	7 952	31.5	343	32.1	2 406	44.2	305
Woodside town, Kent County	1 132	4.5	1 126	54.0	1 124	40.3	6	66.7	36	57.6	51
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	1 710	2.4	1 669	54.0	1 502	55.5	72	67.7	478	53.2	128
Wyoming town, Kent County	977	2.6	923	43.1	913	53.8	41	17.1	260	44.2	40

Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force					
The State	12 068	108 041	16.5	51 110	37 252	3 876	1 956	487	1 433	428 499	77.5	21.4	80 909	20 277
Kent County	1 860	19 900	7.3	7 694	6 756	847	454	125	268	67 716	73.1	15.0	14 802	2 712
Central Kent division	289	3 143	3.9	776	849	115	70	16	29	9 487	72.9	9.6	2 138	326
Bowers town	6	9	22.2	16	1	1	—	—	—	141	55.3	12.1	33	10
Magnolia town	13	39	—	12	13	1	1	—	—	116	82.8	21.6	23	2
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	75	486	6.6	80	75	9	—	9	—	920	83.0	11.2	169	10
Riverview CDP	8	218	—	63	89	7	7	—	—	650	91.8	23.4	173	—
Viala town	4	49	10.2	—	15	—	—	—	—	85	72.9	10.6	12	2
Woodside town	—	23	17.4	4	4	—	—	—	—	89	60.7	2.2	15	3
Woodside East CDP	17	359	1.7	56	96	7	—	—	—	1 036	55.3	3.2	266	47
Dover division	1 194	10 360	9.7	5 423	3 991	418	223	62	133	35 124	78.4	20.5	8 099	1 477
Camden town	38	338	6.8	131	107	10	3	1	6	1 186	79.0	22.8	257	45
Cheswold town	2	62	—	13	11	—	—	—	—	196	58.2	3.1	35	12
Dover city	460	4 312	8.4	3 456	2 318	176	76	32	68	16 060	82.2	26.5	3 719	802
Dover Base Housing CDP	214	878	2.8	420	113	7	7	—	—	1 952	91.1	15.8	405	—
Hartly town	—	15	—	2	6	2	—	—	—	81	61.7	9.9	21	9
Highland Acres CDP	88	566	11.7	269	183	13	13	—	—	2 082	90.9	35.4	528	103
Kent Acres CDP	35	344	—	71	90	—	—	—	—	1 177	84.3	13.9	323	86
Leipsic town (pt.)	7	46	28.3	12	20	3	—	2	1	142	56.3	4.2	29	7
Little Creek town	3	15	—	2	4	2	—	—	2	123	69.9	1.6	27	7
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	—	62	29.0	—	9	—	—	—	—	173	84.4	—	54	11
Rodney Village CDP	40	340	2.4	167	108	24	—	10	14	1 086	85.5	14.5	299	32
Wyoming town	14	188	11.2	57	51	1	—	—	—	656	76.1	18.3	127	23
Felton division	25	991	6	242	259	18	18	—	—	3 068	68.9	7.7	591	99
Felton town	4	140	—	67	47	—	—	—	—	390	74.9	10.0	87	11
Harrington division	95	1 493	7.0	347	517	109	57	13	39	5 711	63.3	7.7	991	157
Farmington town	3	15	—	—	8	6	4	—	2	66	43.9	6.1	12	4
Harrington city	18	377	7.4	77	131	41	14	6	21	1 471	64.2	9.4	269	70
Houston town	5	70	4.3	33	29	6	—	2	4	320	67.5	8.4	62	17
Kenton division	26	915	11.8	149	288	70	17	8	45	2 756	59.6	4.8	674	132
Kenton town	2	38	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	147	65.3	—	27	5
Milford North division	100	1 263	3.6	328	339	42	26	15	1	4 479	66.0	12.2	908	202
Frederica town	15	170	3.5	21	58	11	8	2	1	468	63.2	7.3	102	25
Milford city (pt.)	45	492	6.9	87	119	31	18	13	—	1 634	59.1	10.2	290	102
Smyrna division	131	1 735	4.1	429	513	75	43	11	21	7 111	67.0	9.6	1 401	319
Clayton town	14	186	7.5	49	51	3	—	—	3	801	67.7	8.2	178	45
Leipsic town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smyrna town (pt.)	73	931	4	268	230	15	—	4	11	3 453	67.7	10.9	639	150
New Castle County	8 698	69 876	22.0	38 525	25 166	2 306	1 150	292	864	283 809	80.6	25.2	50 605	12 425
Brandywine division	1 719	11 683	27.4	5 286	3 749	232	125	22	85	55 642	88.3	34.9	10 638	3 058
Arden village	6	54	22.2	26	6	—	—	—	—	357	92.2	45.4	46	17
Ardenairston village	8	51	29.4	27	14	4	2	2	—	203	90.6	26.6	36	7
Ardenstown village	35	35	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	245	91.8	41.2	41	13
Bellefonte town	54	151	17.9	81	41	5	—	—	5	884	80.9	22.3	131	47
Cloyment CDP	100	1 437	18.6	509	445	71	45	7	19	6 484	76.4	13.9	1 386	343
Edgemoor CDP (pt.)	136	894	11.5	207	189	20	—	—	20	3 981	81.6	23.6	808	200
Talleyville CDP	117	977	27.4	676	487	—	—	—	—	4 178	89.8	39.0	774	222
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Pencader division	466	3 496	25.1	1 270	770	39	21	18	—	10 548	85.2	23.2	1 769	228
Newark city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	100.0	—	—	—
Greater Newark division	1 121	7 813	22.8	15 767	6 719	178	136	20	22	32 420	87.2	34.5	5 804	1 224
Brookside CDP	335	2 699	22.0	1 337	890	68	59	9	—	9 495	80.3	18.0	1 979	359
Newark city (pt.)	329	2 354	17.8	11 074	4 568	20	14	—	6	10 858	89.6	47.7	1 770	514
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	179	610	36.4	581	248	10	10	—	—	3 513	96.7	48.4	517	173
Lower Christina division	699	5 346	28.6	1 475	678	227	85	38	104	25 039	84.0	11.4	4 507	1 713
Elsmere town	100	811	25.4	247	245	36	11	5	20	4 041	71.0	8.5	761	285
Newport town	24	164	16.5	39	50	22	16	3	3	817	70.4	8.1	183	51
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	46.2	—	6	6
Middletown-Odessa division	334	3 298	12.9	1 097	973	147	50	7	90	12 125	72.0	10.3	2 107	349
Middletown town	82	707	6.8	154	156	22	—	—	22	2 350	69.4	6.6	444	104
Odessa town	2	35	—	18	21	2	—	—	2	239	70.3	18.4	30	18
Smyrna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend town	2	46	—	19	20	3	3	—	—	250	69.2	9.2	39	6
New Castle division	1 232	11 892	13.4	3 825	3 677	583	388	48	147	42 314	74.4	12.5	8 018	1 733
New Castle city (pt.)	46	811	28.4	276	271	7	—	—	7	3 308	77.6	16.5	680	192
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington Manor CDP	157	1 447	11.2	480	497	62	40	12	10	5 583	72.5	8.8	1 162	342
Piedmont division	817	4 312	37.2	1 508	1 272	42	18	4	20	16 630	93.9	52.9	2 766	698
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	900	5 472	32.5	2 790	1 637	80	56	4	20	26 721	87.4	30.7	4 674	1 224
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	133	528	26.3	315	164	11	11	—	—	3 500	92.0	49.2	415	83
Stanton CDP	86	697	23.4	395	210	5	5	—	—	3 423	77.8	10.0	734	235
Red Lion division	76	803	10.3	135	248	35	20	6	9	2 662	74.1	9.7	492	88
Delaware City city	20	322	14.3	69	126	17	8	6	17	1 278	97.2	7.5	197	35
Upper Christina division	301	3 540	21.9	1 529	987	92	57	17	18	12 963	85.8	23.5	2 255	262
Wilmington division	1 033	12 221	14.1	3 843	3 456	651	194	108	349	46 745	67.7	18.9	6 975	1 848
Edgemoor CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington city (pt.)	1 033	12 221	14.1	3 843	3 456	651	194	108	349	46 745	67.7	18.9	6 975	1 848
Sussex County	1 510	18 265	5.4	4 891	5 330	723	352	70	301	76 974	69.7	13.0	15 502	5 140
Bridgeville-Greenwood division	91	1 221	12.0	210	328	65	28	9	28	4 990	62.3	7.7	918	243
Bridgeville town	19	209	—	27	54	24	10	2	12	781	65.3	10.8	179	36
Greenwood town	4	62	12.9	21	25	9	9	—	—	416	62.5	10.8	40	40
Georgetown division	106	1 291	4.0	372	379	53	20	2	31	5 181	70.7	13.4	993	203
Georgetown town	38	547	2.7	227	151	23	8	2	13	2 558	69.8	13.4	462	114
Laurel-Delmar division	250	2 739	6.5	658	828	91	40	32	19	9 714	66.6	8.5	1 819	468
Bethel town	2	15	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	108	82.4	16.7	16	6
Delmar town	23	138	2.2	58	69	10	7	—	3	623	74.6	11.9	146	64
Laurel town	50	672	5.5	128	174	12	—	12	—	1 938	57.6	9.8	308	58
Lewes division	202	1 672	4.9	597	498	40								

Table 3. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force					
Sussex County—Con.														
Millsboro division	100	1 731	3.8	459	531	138	52	2	84	9 270	63.4	8.7	2 081	757
Long Neck CDP	—	27	—	16	16	2	2	—	—	725	70.2	8.1	192	98
Millsboro town	11	263	2.3	76	62	9	4	—	5	1 187	70.1	14.2	227	86
Milton division	102	1 340	4	456	410	67	37	3	27	5 105	69.4	12.2	997	327
Milton town	5	271	1.8	109	86	17	7	3	7	914	60.8	14.0	161	57
Seaford division	279	3 264	5.0	966	1 032	119	44	2	73	12 137	73.4	17.7	2 281	605
Blades town	4	143	7.0	38	46	4	2	—	2	502	54.2	6.4	91	19
Seaford city	77	888	7.0	325	268	33	16	—	17	3 767	72.7	18.5	667	251
Selbyville-Frankford division	157	2 386	2.8	629	736	106	73	13	20	11 512	69.2	11.6	2 301	869
Bethany Beach town	11	27	22.2	5	8	3	1	—	2	280	91.1	36.8	80	47
Ogeesboro town	—	69	—	17	17	4	2	2	—	294	77.2	8.5	56	11
Fenwick Island town	—	12	—	16	5	—	—	—	—	160	83.1	23.1	54	28
Frankford town	14	94	2.1	13	33	4	2	2	—	373	56.3	6.2	50	16
Millville town	—	30	—	31	8	—	—	—	—	157	87.3	15.9	28	7
Ocean View town	8	61	—	19	20	—	—	—	—	427	81.0	20.4	72	35
Selbyville town	19	193	3.6	40	65	15	7	—	8	920	69.1	9.7	151	40
South Bethany town	2	11	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	121	81.8	26.4	46	26

Table 4. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Not in labor force	Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bach- elor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in pri- vate school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed						
The State	12 068	108 041	16.5	51 110	37 252	3 876	1 956	487	1 433	428 499	77.5	21.4	80 909	20 277
COUNTY														
Kent County	1 860	19 900	7.3	7 694	6 756	847	454	125	268	67 716	73.1	15.0	14 802	2 712
New Castle County	8 698	69 876	22.0	38 525	25 166	2 306	1 150	292	864	283 809	80.6	25.2	50 605	12 425
Sussex County	1 510	18 265	5.4	4 891	5 330	723	352	70	301	76 974	69.7	13.0	15 502	5 140
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arden village, New Castle County	6	54	22.2	26	6	-	-	-	-	357	92.2	45.4	46	17
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	8	51	29.4	27	14	4	2	2	-	203	90.6	26.6	36	7
Arden town, New Castle County	5	35	34.3	12	10	-	-	-	-	245	91.8	41.2	41	13
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	54	151	17.9	81	41	5	-	-	5	884	80.9	22.3	131	47
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	11	27	22.2	5	8	3	1	-	2	280	91.1	36.8	80	47
Clayton town, Kent County	2	15	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	108	82.4	16.7	16	6
Blades town, Sussex County	4	143	7.0	38	46	4	2	-	2	502	54.2	6.4	91	19
Bowers town, Kent County	6	9	22.2	16	1	1	-	-	1	141	55.3	12.1	33	10
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	19	209	-	27	54	24	10	2	12	781	65.3	10.8	179	36
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	335	2 699	22.0	1 337	890	68	59	9	-	9 495	80.3	18.0	1 979	359
Comden town, Kent County	38	338	6.8	131	107	10	3	1	6	1 186	79.0	22.8	257	45
Cheswold town, Kent County	2	62	-	13	11	-	-	-	-	196	58.2	3.1	35	12
Cheyman CDP, New Castle County	100	1 437	18.6	509	445	71	45	7	19	6 484	76.4	13.9	1 386	343
Dagsboro town, Sussex County	14	186	7.5	49	51	3	-	-	3	801	67.7	8.2	178	45
Delaware City city, New Castle County	17	69	-	17	17	4	2	-	-	294	77.2	8.5	56	11
Delmar town, Sussex County	20	322	14.3	69	126	17	8	6	3	1 078	72.2	9.5	197	35
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	23	138	2.2	58	69	10	7	-	3	623	74.6	11.9	146	64
Dover city, Kent County	1	31	9.7	3	-	-	-	-	-	152	88.8	28.3	17	10
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	460	4 312	8.4	3 456	2 318	176	76	32	68	16 060	82.2	26.5	3 719	802
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	214	878	2.8	420	113	7	7	-	-	1 952	91.1	15.8	405	-
Ellendale town, Sussex County	136	894	11.5	207	189	20	-	-	20	3 981	81.6	23.6	808	200
Elsmere town, New Castle County	11	81	9.9	11	6	-	-	-	-	210	61.9	13.3	10	49
Farming town, Kent County	100	811	25.4	247	245	36	11	5	20	4 041	71.0	8.5	761	285
Felton town, Kent County	3	15	-	8	6	4	-	-	2	46	43.9	6.1	12	4
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	4	140	-	67	47	-	-	-	-	390	74.9	10.0	87	11
Frankford town, Sussex County	2	12	-	16	5	-	-	-	-	160	83.1	23.1	54	28
Frederica town, Kent County	14	94	2.1	13	33	4	2	2	-	373	56.3	6.2	50	16
Georgetown town, Sussex County	15	170	3.5	21	58	11	8	2	1	468	63.2	7.3	102	25
Greenwood town, Sussex County	38	547	2.7	227	151	23	8	2	13	2 558	69.8	13.4	462	114
Harrington city, Kent County	4	62	12.9	21	25	9	9	-	-	416	62.5	10.8	79	40
Hartly town, Kent County	18	377	7.4	77	131	41	14	6	21	1 471	64.2	9.4	269	70
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	1	15	-	2	6	2	-	2	-	81	61.7	9.9	21	9
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	88	566	11.7	269	183	13	13	-	-	1 229	100.0	51.9	24	11
Houston town, Kent County	5	70	4.3	33	29	6	-	-	2	2 082	90.9	35.4	528	103
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	35	344	-	71	90	-	-	-	4	320	67.5	8.4	62	17
Kenton town, Kent County	3	15	-	8	6	4	-	-	-	1 177	84.3	13.9	323	86
Laurel town, Sussex County	50	672	5.5	128	174	12	-	12	-	1 147	65.3	5.7	27	5
Leipsic town, Kent County	7	46	28.3	12	20	3	-	2	1	1 938	57.6	9.8	308	58
Lewes city, Sussex County	79	294	1.0	115	44	3	3	-	-	1 442	56.3	4.2	29	7
Little Creek town, Kent County	3	15	-	2	4	2	-	-	2	1 820	75.5	24.7	311	154
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	1	27	-	16	16	2	2	-	-	1 223	69.9	1.6	27	7
Magnolia town, Kent County	13	39	-	12	13	1	1	-	-	875	70.2	8.1	192	98
Middletown town, New Castle County	82	707	6.8	154	156	22	-	-	22	725	70.2	21.6	192	98
Milford city, Kent County	136	1 063	5.4	213	265	31	18	13	-	1 116	82.8	8.1	223	2
Kent County	45	492	6.9	87	119	31	18	13	-	2 350	69.4	6.6	444	104
Sussex County	91	571	4.0	126	146	-	-	-	-	4 050	72.9	15.0	898	330
Millsboro town, Sussex County	11	263	2.3	76	62	9	4	-	5	1 634	59.1	10.2	290	102
Millville town, Sussex County	-	30	-	101	8	-	-	-	-	2 416	82.2	18.2	608	228
Milton town, Sussex County	5	271	1.8	39	86	17	7	3	7	1 187	70.1	14.2	227	86
Newark city, New Castle County	329	2 354	17.8	11 074	4 568	20	14	-	-	1 157	87.3	15.9	28	7
New Castle city, New Castle County	46	811	28.4	276	276	7	-	-	-	914	60.8	14.0	161	57
Newport town, New Castle County	24	164	16.5	39	50	22	16	3	3	10 878	89.6	47.6	1 770	514
Ocean View town, Sussex County	8	61	-	19	20	-	-	-	-	3 308	77.6	16.5	680	192
Odessa town, New Castle County	2	35	-	18	21	2	-	-	2	817	70.4	8.1	183	51
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	312	1 138	31.7	896	412	21	21	-	-	817	70.4	8.1	183	51
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	17	56	12.5	50	23	5	3	-	2	427	81.0	20.4	72	35
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	75	548	9.1	80	84	9	-	9	-	239	70.3	18.4	30	18
Riverview CDP, Kent County	8	218	-	63	89	7	7	-	-	7 013	94.3	48.8	928	146
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	40	340	2.4	167	108	24	-	10	14	1 017	86.4	32.6	212	107
Seaford city, Sussex County	77	888	7.0	325	268	33	16	-	-	1 093	85.3	9.4	223	21
Selbyville town, Sussex County	19	193	3.6	40	65	15	7	-	8	650	91.8	23.4	173	-
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	-	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1 086	85.5	14.5	299	32
Smryno town, Kent County	73	931	4	268	230	15	-	4	11	3 767	72.7	18.5	667	251
New Castle County	73	931	4	268	230	15	-	4	11	920	69.1	9.7	151	40
South Bethany town, New Castle County	2	11	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	85	83.5	23.5	27	14
Stanton CDP, New Castle County	86	697	23.4	395	210	5	5	-	-	650	91.8	23.4	173	-
Talleyville CDP, New Castle County	117	977	27.4	676	487	-	-	-	-	1 086	85.5	14.5	299	32
Townsend town, New Castle County	2	46	-	19	20	3	3	-	-	3 423	77.8	10.0	734	235
Viola town, Kent County	4	49	10.2	-	15	-	-	-	-	4 178	89.8	39.0	774	222
Wilmington city, New Castle County	1 033	12 221	14.1	3 843	3 456	651	194	108	349	2 500	69.2	9.2	6	2
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	157	1 447	17.4	480	497	62	42	12	10	85	72.9	10.6	12	2
Woodside town, Kent County	-	23	17.4	-	4	-	-	-	-	46 758	67.7	18.9	6 981	1 854
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	17	359	1.7	56	96	7	-	-	7	5 583	72.5	8.8	1 162	342
Wyoming town, Kent County	14	188	11.2	57	51	1	1	-	-	89	60.7	2.2	15	3

Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990 —Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over									
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work				Total	Females with own children under 6 years
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Percent using public trans- portation		
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Percent in labor force
New Castle County—Con										
Piedmont division	18 877	9 872	66 7	54 0	12 588	1 7	12 160	8 8	13 715	1 436
Pike Creek-Kirkwood division	30 898	16 117	12 9	75 1	22 438	2 1	21 153	10 5	10 615	2 053
Pike Creek-COP (pt.)	4 043	2 085	88 1	55 9	2 155	2 1	2 155	15 105	15 105	2 502
Sharon division	4 043	2 085	68 1	40 9	2 155	2 1	2 155	15 105	15 105	2 502
Red Lion division	3 177	1 605	68 1	40 9	2 155	2 1	2 155	15 105	15 105	2 502
Oakdale city	1 306	683	73 8	65 4	2 253	4 0	2 059	90 6	2 482	3 015
Upper Christina division	15 988	8 269	81 4	75 9	13 001	2 7	12 497	88 8	11 003	2 482
Wilmington division	55 434	30 301	64 7	59 7	35 730	7 1	32 723	74 4	11 244	8 633
Falck-COP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 101	29 168
Wilmington city (pt.)	30 501	15 250	64 7	59 7	35 730	7 1	32 723	74 4	22 063	22 063
Sussex County—Con										
Bridgeville-Greenwood division	88 867	46 520	62 1	54 8	54 965	4 1	51 785	91 0	46 571	6 528
Bridgeville town	5 241	2 708	64 6	54 4	3 378	4 1	3 211	87 7	2 915	2 915
Greenwood town	912	495	59 2	44 6	3 378	4 1	3 211	87 7	2 915	2 915
Georgetown division	6 097	2 955	59 1	44 7	247	1 6	492	90 9	451	58
Georgetown town	3 177	1 605	68 1	40 9	2 155	2 1	2 155	15 105	15 105	2 502
Laurel division	11 137	6 081	45 0	38 3	3 586	3 8	3 408	91 8	3 105	36
Laurel town	11 137	6 081	45 0	38 3	3 586	3 8	3 408	91 8	3 105	36
Oakdale town	743	409	60 3	53 5	448	4 0	424	84 9	355	6
Laurel town	2 321	1 345	51 8	42 4	1 192	8 8	1 055	89 8	1 038	21
Lewes division	11 487	6 172	54 8	48 6	6 289	4 5	5 942	88 1	5 076	246
Lewes town	132	78	35 4	31 3	69	—	69	76 7	3 416	558
Leisure Acres town	1 925	1 100	54 2	48 4	1 040	7 4	943	80 6	776	—
Rehoboth Beach city	1 109	634	45 6	36 3	506	4 3	466	70 8	417	127
Rehoboth Beach town	10 560	5 496	65 0	57 5	6 810	3 6	6 477	92 3	5 594	32
Ellendale town	238	119	68 9	72 3	164	2 4	157	100 0	174	7
Millard city (pt.)	2 756	1 487	58 6	48 6	1 598	1 2	1 532	90 4	1 789	219
Millard town	10 453	5 410	57 1	49 7	5 792	3 7	5 434	95 3	4 868	658
Long Neck COP	783	438	47 6	44 3	350	6 1	350	94 0	279	93
Millboro town	1 318	786	55 3	45 8	779	2 9	690	91 4	620	475
Milton division	5 953	3 057	68 8	60 7	4 090	2 5	3 859	91 6	4 332	93
Milton town	1 089	573	64 1	55 5	695	4 2	631	87 5	586	70 4
Seaford division	14 340	7 607	65 6	57 6	9 368	5 8	8 233	94 4	7 464	521
Seaford town	4 414	2 332	55 6	45 7	2 442	5 1	2 315	87 9	2 005	317
Selbyville-Frankford division	13 221	6 774	62 0	54 5	8 192	3 3	7 767	90 5	6 970	865
Selbyville town	291	154	43 3	35 7	122	—	122	93 4	95	11
Bethany Beach town	323	168	67 8	56 8	219	2 7	201	86 6	186	16
Dagsboro town	168	87	44 0	31 0	168	2 7	168	92 9	157	17
Fenwick Island town	253	133	63 7	53 0	311	3 4	283	91 8	260	3
Georgetown town	194	103	63 7	53 0	311	3 4	283	91 8	260	3
Georgetown town	194	103	63 7	53 0	311	3 4	283	91 8	260	3
Ocean View town	473	258	60 3	53 5	285	6 0	268	88 1	193	12
Selbyville town	1 084	564	57 6	49 7	707	4 0	659	91 4	583	83
South Bethany town	140	63	35 7	25 4	50	—	48	83 3	41	2

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

[illegible]

Onto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

DELAWARE 11

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Percent with a work disability			Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				A work disability		A mobility limitation	
	Prevented from working			Mobility limitation			Self-care limitation				No work disability		No mobility limitation	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
The State	428 668	7.7	3.5	9.9	7.6	3.3	76 528	33.5	29.9	10.6	44.5	81.8	45.4	81.7
Kent County	68 013	9.6	4.4	11.4	9.5	3.2	10 599	38.8	35.1	11.0	43.4	81.1	44.4	80.9
Central Kent division	9 813	11.0	4.6	12.8	10.9	3.0	1 158	44.6	41.0	12.8	45.5	81.6	46.4	81.4
Bowers town	108	12.0	10.2	12.0	12.0	—	46	41.3	28.3	13.0	15.4	78.9	15.4	78.9
Magnolia town	108	15.7	8.3	15.7	15.7	6.5	24	29.2	29.2	—	35.3	73.6	35.3	73.6
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	928	6.7	2.5	10.5	6.7	5.4	51	54.9	54.9	—	62.9	82.6	62.9	82.6
Riversview CDP	747	7.5	2.3	9.2	7.5	1.7	22	72.7	31.8	72.7	57.1	81.2	57.1	81.2
Viola town	98	3.1	—	3.1	3.1	—	13	30.8	30.8	15.4	—	89.5	—	89.5
Woodside town	81	2.5	—	2.5	2.5	—	15	33.3	33.3	—	100.0	82.3	100.0	82.3
Woodside East CDP	1 066	15.3	4.9	18.2	15.9	2.9	119	70.6	63.9	32.8	46.0	69.9	48.2	69.6
Dover division	36 103	8.7	3.9	10.8	8.6	3.5	5 098	38.6	34.4	11.4	45.0	80.4	46.0	80.3
Camden town	1 206	8.7	3.5	9.7	8.5	1.7	189	34.4	32.3	16.4	43.8	84.9	44.7	84.8
Cheswold town	195	15.9	5.6	16.9	15.9	1.0	36	36.1	36.1	—	58.1	79.3	58.1	79.3
Dover city	16 929	8.4	3.9	11.0	8.4	3.9	2 673	38.6	33.3	13.0	42.5	79.6	42.7	79.5
Dover Base Housing CDP	1 520	2.6	1.4	3.0	2.6	4.4	—	—	—	—	45.0	69.3	45.0	69.3
Hartly town	66	4.5	4.5	9.1	9.1	—	21	42.9	42.9	23.8	—	82.5	50.0	81.7
Highland Acres CDP	2 087	5.2	3.4	7.1	5.2	2.7	293	44.4	44.4	5.5	24.1	81.6	24.1	81.6
Kent Acres CDP	1 160	8.9	5.2	10.9	7.9	4.1	198	29.3	29.3	16.2	41.7	87.0	46.7	86.1
Leipsic town (pt.)	154	15.6	3.9	15.6	15.6	—	22	45.5	45.5	—	75.0	74.6	75.0	74.6
Little Creek town	123	21.1	11.4	17.9	17.9	—	18	50.0	50.0	11.1	38.5	91.8	45.5	88.1
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	140	18.6	11.4	18.6	18.6	—	24	—	—	—	38.5	86.0	38.5	86.0
Rodney Village CDP	1 232	9.3	2.4	11.8	9.3	3.2	86	25.6	18.6	15.1	67.8	79.3	67.8	79.3
Wyoming town	9 847	8.8	2.5	9.9	8.8	1.5	107	29.0	27.1	6.5	61.4	91.4	61.4	91.4
Felton division	3 164	8.9	4.1	10.0	8.9	2.1	432	29.6	25.7	11.8	44.2	81.9	46.6	81.9
Felton town	447	4.5	9	6.0	4.5	1.6	41	31.7	24.4	7.3	65.0	82.2	65.0	82.2
Harrington division	5 667	10.8	5.9	12.4	10.4	3.4	1 097	35.6	30.1	10.6	38.1	80.0	40.0	79.6
Formington town	61	1.6	—	4.9	1.6	4.9	23	26.1	13.0	17.4	100.0	81.7	100.0	81.7
Harrington city	1 342	9.9	5.4	11.9	9.9	2.7	397	37.5	29.2	11.3	45.1	77.5	47.4	77.3
Houston town	292	6.8	3.1	7.9	6.8	1.0	81	56.8	50.6	9.9	55.0	80.9	55.0	80.9
Kenton division	2 908	12.9	5.8	14.0	12.9	1.9	392	54.6	48.7	21.4	35.2	81.1	35.2	81.1
Kenton town	135	11.1	6.7	12.6	11.1	1.5	32	53.1	53.1	9.4	40.0	83.3	40.0	83.3
Milford North division	4 093	10.7	5.5	12.9	10.8	3.1	1 070	42.9	40.8	9.5	39.1	82.1	39.5	82.1
Frederico town	453	8.2	4.6	10.2	8.8	2.9	102	33.3	33.3	2.0	35.1	84.9	40.0	84.7
Milford city (pt.)	1 373	15.5	7.9	17.0	15.5	2.5	512	44.7	43.6	9.2	42.7	79.7	42.7	79.7
Smyrna division	6 265	9.3	4.5	10.8	9.0	3.3	1 352	32.5	30.9	6.0	43.8	84.5	45.5	84.2
Cloyton town	724	9.1	4.6	12.8	8.7	5.0	198	38.4	34.3	9.6	42.4	79.9	44.4	79.6
Leipsic town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smyrna town (pt.)	2 831	9.9	4.0	12.5	9.9	4.5	649	33.1	31.1	8.9	48.9	86.8	48.9	86.8
New Castle County	291 905	6.9	3.0	9.0	6.9	3.1	47 978	32.2	28.1	11.1	47.0	82.3	47.9	82.2
Brandywine division	51 808	5.7	2.4	7.8	5.7	3.1	11 561	26.0	22.8	8.3	45.5	82.3	46.2	82.3
Arden village	286	9.1	2.4	9.8	9.8	1.0	108	37.0	27.8	13.9	73.1	89.6	75.0	89.5
Ardencroft village	220	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	—	13	23.1	23.1	23.1	100.0	83.9	100.0	83.9
Ardentown village	191	6.3	2.1	8.4	6.3	3.1	42	28.6	23.8	4.8	66.7	86.6	66.7	86.6
Bellefonte town	763	7.5	1.6	8.7	7.5	1.4	216	32.9	23.1	16.2	75.4	81.9	75.4	81.9
Cloymont CDP	6 373	9.2	4.0	11.9	9.4	3.9	1 060	34.6	31.0	10.7	48.3	86.4	49.2	86.4
Edgemoor CDP (pt.)	3 670	5.8	3.6	19.1	5.4	15.1	820	29.9	23.8	9.9	27.6	86.7	29.8	86.3
Talleville CDP	4 307	6.0	2.9	6.7	6.0	2.1	848	24.6	22.8	7.0	40.9	78.8	40.9	78.8
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Pender division	11 983	5.8	2.3	7.4	5.8	2.2	668	37.3	35.8	12.0	47.6	87.4	47.6	87.4
Newark city (pt.)	12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greater Newark division	45 360	4.6	1.3	6.5	4.5	2.6	4 384	29.8	25.7	8.6	57.8	74.5	59.7	74.4
Brookside CDP	10 401	8.0	2.2	11.0	7.9	3.6	1 072	33.8	30.4	5.2	61.2	87.1	62.3	87.4
Newark city (pt.)	19 757	3.1	1.1	3.7	3.0	1.3	2 065	29.1	25.3	8.8	44.9	63.1	46.7	63.1
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	4 122	3.3	1.1	7.4	3.3	4.6	199	21.6	13.1	8.5	67.4	88.7	67.4	88.7
Lower Christina division	23 017	8.7	3.8	9.6	8.6	2.0	5 703	34.0	29.3	12.3	45.6	84.2	46.5	84.0
Elsmere town	3 764	8.2	3.8	9.2	8.2	1.8	935	33.2	31.6	7.3	39.6	85.0	39.6	85.0
Newport town	774	8.5	4.8	9.7	8.5	3.4	183	31.1	25.1	10.9	33.3	81.4	33.3	81.4
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middletown-Odessa division	10 989	8.5	4.3	10.8	8.5	3.5	1 613	35.8	28.2	14.3	44.9	84.6	45.0	84.6
Middletown town	2 359	7.3	4.1	8.7	7.3	2.4	420	57.1	47.6	20.0	41.6	85.6	41.6	85.6
Odessa town	178	7.9	2.8	9.0	7.9	1.1	93	35.5	26.9	11.8	64.3	79.3	64.3	79.3
Smyrna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend town	215	5.6	3.7	8.4	5.6	2.8	61	32.8	27.9	13.1	16.7	79.8	16.7	79.8
New Castle division	45 337	8.4	3.5	10.8	8.3	3.5	5 644	38.4	34.7	13.1	50.9	84.4	51.3	84.3
New Castle city	3 223	7.5	3.6	8.8	7.5	2.0	658	29.6	26.6	11.9	44.4	83.4	44.4	83.4
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington Manor CDP	5 574	8.8	3.6	13.2	8.8	6.0	1 073	36.8	34.0	10.0	46.9	83.7	47.8	83.7
Piedmont division	15 461	3.6	7	4.8	3.6	1.6	2 771	22.2	20.0	7.3	65.4	79.2	65.4	79.2
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	26 379	5.2	2.0	6.7	5.1	2.2	4 247	26.5	23.3	7.4	49.7	84.7	50.9	84.6
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	3 480	4.1	1.7	6.0	4.1	2.2	465	29.9	25.4	7.3	58.3	89.4	58.3	89.4
Stanton CDP	3 350	6.5	3.8	9.0	6.8	2.8	693	28.1	24.4	11.3	32.3	81.7	35.2	81.6
Red Lion division	2 753	8.2	4.2	12.1	8.1	6.5	424	42.2	40.6	13.9	44.4	81.8	45.0	81.7
Odelaware City city	1 109	7.3	3.1	10.7	7.0	4.7	197	33.5	29.9	10.2	55.6	87.2	57.7	86.9
Upper Christiana division	14 972	6.7	2.5	8.7	6.7	2.8	906	36.5	35.9	10.3	56.4	87.9	56.4	87.9
Wilmington division	43 846	10.6	6.0	13.5	10.3	5.2	10 057	39.2	33.5	15.7	36.1	83.3	37.3	83.0
Edgemoor CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington city (pt.)	43 846	10.6	6.0	13.5	10.3	5.2	10 057	39.2	33.5	15.7	36.1	83.3	37.3	83.0
Sussex County	68 750	9.3	4.9	12.1	9.2	4.2	17 951	33.9	31.3	9.0	37.5	80.1	38.4	80.0
Bridgeville-Greenwood division	4 228	11.7	6.5	12.2	11.7	1.6	977	37.7	37.5	7.0	37.7	81.5	37.7	81.5
Bridgeville town	713	18.8	13.2	19.2	18.8	1.9	192	44.7	43.					

Table 7. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
Sussex County—Con.														
Millsboro division.....	7 627	11.6	6.3	23.2	11.5	14.1	2 347	34.6	25.2	15.2	33.2	76.8	35.4	76.4
Long Neck COP.....	459	11.3	7.8	10.5	10.5	—	311	20.9	17.0	7.4	30.8	75.7	33.3	74.9
Millsboro town.....	883	7.6	4.5	29.4	7.6	25.0	323	47.4	23.5	36.2	26.9	81.9	26.9	81.9
Milton division.....	4 830	7.3	2.3	7.4	7.3	1.7	1 115	32.9	32.5	5.0	63.4	82.5	64.1	82.4
Milton town.....	867	9.1	3.7	9.3	9.1	1.2	219	51.6	49.3	7.8	57.0	79.6	57.0	79.6
Seaford division.....	11 611	8.1	3.6	9.8	7.9	2.5	2 350	38.7	37.1	10.9	45.5	80.6	46.4	80.4
Blades town.....	335	12.3	7.7	14.0	12.3	1.9	50.6	50.6	50.6	11.4	33.3	80.4	33.3	80.4
Seaford city.....	3 197	8.5	4.0	9.5	8.2	1.8	858	46.2	41.8	12.5	41.7	77.8	43.3	77.5
Selbyville-Frankford division.....	10 368	9.7	6.3	10.3	9.6	2.3	2 844	30.7	30.0	5.3	27.5	79.5	27.1	79.5
Bethany Beach town.....	155	7.1	3.9	7.1	7.1	1.3	136	11.8	11.0	4.4	45.5	72.2	45.5	72.2
Dagsboro town.....	253	13.8	4.3	13.4	13.4	8	70	34.3	34.3	4.3	68.6	82.6	64.7	83.1
Fenwick Island town.....	94	10.6	8.5	10.6	10.6	—	74	28.4	28.4	—	—	79.8	—	79.8
Frankford town.....	364	9.6	7.7	9.6	9.6	3.6	82	40.2	36.6	7.3	20.0	85.7	20.0	85.7
Milville town.....	166	12.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	—	18	22.2	22.2	5.6	30.0	76.0	35.3	74.5
Ocean View town.....	340	6	—	6	6	—	133	38.3	36.8	1.5	100.0	79.9	100.0	79.9
Selbyville town.....	851	7.3	6.2	8.6	7.3	2.4	233	35.2	34.3	4.3	14.5	82.5	14.5	82.5
South Bethany town.....	92	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.2	2.2	48	12.5	12.5	—	—	52.3	—	51.1

Table 8. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Percent with a work disability			Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation							
	Total	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation	Total	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
The State	428 668	7.7	3.5	9.9	7.6	3.3	76 528	33.5	29.9	10.6	44.5	81.8	45.4	81.7
COUNTY														
Kent County	68 013	9.6	4.4	11.4	9.5	3.2	10 599	38.8	35.1	11.0	43.4	81.1	44.4	80.9
New Castle County	291 905	6.9	3.0	9.0	6.9	3.1	47 978	32.2	28.1	11.1	47.0	82.3	47.9	82.2
Sussex County	68 750	9.3	4.9	12.1	9.2	4.2	17 951	33.9	31.3	9.0	37.5	80.1	38.4	80.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arden village, New Castle County	286	9.1	2.4	9.8	9.8	1.0	108	37.0	27.8	13.9	73.1	89.6	75.0	89.5
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	220	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	—	13	23.1	23.1	23.1	100.0	83.9	100.0	83.9
Ardertown village, New Castle County	191	6.3	2.1	8.4	6.3	3.1	42	28.6	23.8	4.8	66.7	86.6	66.7	86.6
Belleville town, New Castle County	763	7.5	1.6	8.7	7.5	1.4	216	32.9	23.1	16.2	75.4	81.9	75.4	81.9
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	155	7.1	3.9	7.1	7.1	1.3	136	11.8	11.0	4.4	45.5	72.2	45.5	72.2
Bethel town, Sussex County	101	4.0	—	5.0	4.0	3.0	36	16.7	13.9	8.3	100.0	77.3	100.0	77.3
Blades town, Sussex County	535	12.3	7.7	14.0	12.3	1.9	79	50.6	50.6	11.4	33.3	80.4	33.3	80.4
Bowers town, Kent County	108	12.0	10.2	12.0	12.0	—	46	41.3	28.3	13.0	15.4	78.9	15.4	78.9
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	713	18.8	13.2	19.2	18.8	2.0	199	44.7	43.7	9.5	25.4	80.7	25.4	80.7
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	10 401	8.0	2.2	11.0	7.9	3.6	1 072	33.8	30.4	5.2	61.2	87.5	62.3	87.4
Camden town, Kent County	1 206	8.7	3.5	9.7	8.5	1.7	189	34.4	32.3	16.4	43.8	84.9	44.7	84.8
Cheswold town, Kent County	195	15.9	5.6	16.9	15.9	1.0	36	36.1	36.1	—	58.1	79.3	58.1	79.3
Cloyment CDP, New Castle County	6 373	9.2	4.0	11.9	9.4	3.9	1 060	34.6	31.0	10.7	48.3	86.4	49.2	86.4
Cloyton town, Kent County	724	9.1	4.6	12.8	8.7	5.0	198	38.4	34.3	9.6	42.4	79.9	44.4	79.6
Oggsboro town, Sussex County	253	13.8	4.3	13.4	13.4	8.0	70	34.3	34.3	4.3	68.6	82.6	64.7	83.1
Oelaware City city, New Castle County	1 109	7.3	3.1	10.7	7.0	4.7	197	33.5	29.9	10.2	55.6	87.7	57.7	86.9
Oelmar town, Sussex County	510	3.9	2.0	3.9	3.9	—	132	31.8	31.8	6.1	50.0	87.3	61.0	86.7
Owney Beach town, Sussex County	110	10.9	8.2	8.2	8.2	—	42	33.3	4.8	33.3	—	64.3	—	62.4
Oyster city, Kent County	16 929	8.4	3.9	11.0	8.4	3.9	2 673	38.6	33.3	13.0	42.5	79.6	42.7	79.5
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	1 520	2.6	1.4	3.0	2.6	4.4	—	—	—	—	45.0	69.3	45.0	69.3
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	3 670	5.8	3.6	19.1	5.4	15.1	820	29.9	23.8	9.9	27.6	86.7	29.8	86.3
Ellendale town, Sussex County	216	16.2	4.2	16.2	16.2	1.4	22	54.5	50.0	4.5	74.3	74.6	74.3	74.6
Elsmere town, New Castle County	3 764	8.2	3.8	9.2	8.2	1.8	935	33.2	31.6	7.3	39.6	85.0	39.6	85.0
Formington town, Kent County	61	1.6	—	4.9	1.6	4.9	23	26.1	13.0	17.4	100.0	81.7	100.0	81.7
Fellon town, Kent County	447	4.5	9.0	4.0	4.5	1.6	41	31.7	24.4	7.3	65.0	82.2	65.0	82.2
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	94	10.6	8.5	10.6	10.6	—	74	28.4	28.4	—	—	79.8	—	79.8
Frankford town, Sussex County	364	9.6	7.7	9.6	9.6	3.6	82	40.2	36.6	7.3	20.0	85.7	20.0	85.7
Frederica town, Kent County	453	8.2	4.6	10.2	8.8	2.9	102	33.3	33.3	2.0	35.1	84.9	40.0	84.7
Georgetown town, Sussex County	1 742	12.6	9.2	16.8	12.8	4.7	560	45.7	38.6	9.3	26.8	82.5	27.8	82.5
Greenwood town, Sussex County	301	17.6	7.3	17.6	17.6	—	138	26.8	26.8	1.4	54.7	78.6	54.7	78.6
Harrington city, Kent County	1 342	9.9	5.4	11.9	9.9	2.7	397	37.5	29.2	11.3	45.1	77.5	47.4	77.3
Horley town, Kent County	66	4.5	4.5	9.1	9.1	—	21	42.9	42.9	23.8	—	82.5	50.0	81.7
Hooper Acres town, Sussex County	73	8.2	4.1	8.2	8.2	4.1	65	21.5	21.5	9.2	50.0	53.7	50.0	53.7
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	2 087	5.2	3.4	7.1	5.2	2.7	293	44.4	44.4	5.5	24.1	81.6	24.1	81.6
Houston town, Kent County	292	6.8	3.1	7.9	6.8	1.0	81	56.8	50.6	9.9	55.0	80.9	55.0	80.9
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	1 160	8.9	5.2	10.9	7.9	4.1	198	29.3	29.3	16.2	41.7	87.0	46.7	86.1
Kenton town, Kent County	135	11.1	6.7	12.6	11.1	1.5	32	53.1	53.1	9.4	40.0	83.3	40.0	83.3
Lourel town, Sussex County	1 828	11.9	5.5	12.6	11.9	2.8	483	16.6	14.9	8.5	26.1	67.0	26.1	67.0
Leipsic town, Kent County	154	15.6	3.9	15.6	15.6	—	22	45.5	45.5	—	75.0	74.6	75.0	74.6
Lewes city, Sussex County	1 195	4.6	2.0	4.6	4.6	1.3	523	27.7	27.2	8.8	32.7	82.5	32.7	82.5
Little Creek town, Kent County	123	21.1	11.4	17.9	17.9	—	18	50.0	50.0	11.1	38.5	91.8	45.5	88.1
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	459	11.3	7.8	10.5	10.5	—	311	20.9	17.0	7.4	30.8	75.7	33.3	74.9
Magnolia town, Kent County	108	15.7	8.3	15.7	15.7	6.5	24	29.2	29.2	—	35.3	73.6	35.3	73.6
Middletown town, New Castle County	2 359	7.3	4.1	8.7	7.3	2.4	420	57.1	47.6	20.0	41.6	85.6	41.6	85.6
Milford city, Kent County	3 341	11.2	4.9	12.4	11.2	1.9	1 161	37.2	36.7	10.4	48.9	78.8	48.9	78.8
Kent County	1 373	15.5	7.9	17.0	15.5	2.5	512	44.7	43.6	9.2	42.7	79.7	42.7	79.7
Sussex County	1 968	8.2	2.8	9.2	8.2	1.4	649	31.3	31.3	11.4	57.1	78.3	57.1	78.3
Millsboro town, Sussex County	883	7.6	4.5	29.4	7.6	25.0	323	47.4	23.5	36.2	26.9	81.9	26.9	81.9
Millville town, Sussex County	166	12.0	1.2	10.2	10.2	—	18	22.2	22.2	5.6	30.0	76.0	35.3	74.5
Milton town, Sussex County	867	9.1	3.7	9.3	9.1	1.2	219	51.6	49.3	7.8	57.0	79.6	57.0	79.6
Newark city, New Castle County	19 769	3.2	1.2	3.8	3.1	1.3	2 073	29.0	25.2	8.8	44.1	63.1	45.7	63.1
New Castle city, New Castle County	3 223	7.5	3.6	8.8	7.5	2.0	658	29.6	26.6	11.9	44.4	83.4	44.4	83.4
Newport town, New Castle County	774	8.5	4.8	9.7	8.5	3.4	183	31.1	25.1	10.9	33.3	81.4	33.3	81.4
Ocean View town, Sussex County	340	6.6	—	6.6	6.6	—	133	38.3	36.8	1.5	100.0	79.9	100.0	79.9
Odesa town, New Castle County	178	7.9	2.8	9.0	7.9	1.1	93	35.5	26.9	11.8	64.3	79.3	64.3	79.3
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	7 602	3.7	1.4	6.8	3.7	3.5	664	27.4	21.7	7.7	62.7	89.0	62.7	89.0
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	634	6.6	2.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	475	26.9	26.9	5.3	40.5	74.5	40.5	74.5
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	1 068	8.2	3.7	11.5	8.2	4.7	75	37.3	37.3	—	55.7	83.0	55.7	83.0
Riverview CDP, Kent County	747	7.5	2.3	9.2	7.5	1.7	22	72.7	31.8	72.7	57.1	81.2	57.1	81.2
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	1 232	9.3	2.4	11.8	9.3	3.2	86	25.6	18.6	15.1	67.8	79.3	67.8	79.3
Seaford city, Sussex County	3 197	8.5	4.0	9.5	8.2	1.8	858	46.2	41.8	12.5	41.7	77.8	43.3	77.5
Selbyville town, Sussex County	851	7.3	6.2	8.6	7.3	2.4	233	35.2	34.3	4.3	14.5	82.5	14.5	82.5
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	61	3.3	—	3.3	3.3	—	27	33.3	33.3	—	100.0	84.7	100.0	84.7
Smyrna town, Kent County	2 831	9.9	4.0	12.5	9.9	4.5	649	33.1	31.1	8.9	48.9	86.8	48.9	86.8
Kent County	2 831	9.9	4.0	12.5	9.9	4.5	649	33.1	31.1	8.9	48.9	86.8	48.9	86.8
New Castle County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bethany town, Sussex County	92	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.2	2.2	48	12.5	12.5	—	—	52.3	—	51.1
Stanton CDP, New Castle County	3 350	6.5	3.8	9.0	6.8	2.8	693	28.1	24.4	11.3	32.3	81.7	35.2	81.6
Tolleville CDP, New Castle County	4 307	6.0	2.9	6.7	6.0	2.1	848	24.6	22.8	7.0	40.9	78.8	40.9	78.8
Townsend town, New Castle County	215	5.6	3.7	8.4	5.6	2.8	61	32.8	27.9	13.1	16.7	79.8	16.7	79.8
Viola town, Kent County	98	3.1	—	3.1	3.1	—	13	30.8	30.8	15.4	—	89.5	—	89.5
Wilmington city, New Castle County	43 846	10.6	6.0	13.5	10.3	5.2	10 070	39.2	33.5	15.7	36.1	83.3	37.3	83.0
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	5 574	8.8	3.6	13.2	8.8	6.0	1 073	36.8	34.0	10.0	46.9	83.7	47.8	83.7
Woodside town, Kent County	81	2.5	—	2.5	2.5	—	15	33.3	33.3	—	100.0	82.3	100.0	82.3
Woods East CDP, Kent County	1 066													

Table 9. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined												Families with income in 1989 below poverty level			
	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)					Income in 1989 below poverty level														
		Households	Families	Nonfamily households	Total	Number	Percent	Related children				Persons 65 years and over				Number	Percent			
							Under 18 years		5 to 17 years											
							Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of all families				
The State	15 854	34 875	40 252	20 517	645 399	56 223	8.7	18 697	11.7	12 327	11.0	7 697	10.1	10 851	6.1					
Kent County	12 726	29 497	33 594	17 419	106 673	12 071	11.3	4 881	16.6	3 208	15.7	1 392	13.1	2 569	8.7					
Central Kent division	11 395	28 745	31 436	17 794	15 799	2 128	13.5	964	20.4	682	20.9	187	16.1	454	10.5					
Bowers town	11 818	20 750	26 750	9 268	150	22	11.6	10	28.6	3	30.0	2	4.3	5	9.9					
Magnolia town	12 306	28 750	34 688	11 250	194	34	17.5	18	25.0	14	28.6	2	8.3	6	11.8					
Rising Sun-Lebanon COP (pt.)	9 604	24 578	26 031	21 648	904	79	4.1	14	2.0	14	2.9	9	17.6	9	1.9					
Riverview COP	15 652	42 188	47 969	25 000	1 090	55	5.0	14	4.2	7	3.0	—	—	17	5.3					
Viola town	11 604	34 375	36 458	10 625	158	39	24.7	29	46.8	29	52.7	2	15.4	5	12.8					
Woodside town	12 377	30 250	33 750	14 375	132	19	14.4	5	14.7	3	11.5	6	40.0	5	13.9					
Woodward East COP	8 610	22 316	22 188	16 932	1 694	453	26.7	233	43.7	145	44.6	29	24.4	123	25.7					
Dover division	13 321	30 412	34 713	19 944	56 044	5 908	10.5	2 467	15.8	1 621	15.2	583	11.4	1 287	8.3					
Camden town	13 164	30 863	32 697	21 167	1 892	216	11.4	96	18.4	57	16.1	28	14.8	52	9.6					
Cheswold town	9 264	23 571	23 214	18 333	321	65	20.2	22	22.9	13	22.4	9	25.0	13	15.1					
Over city	14 105	31 308	38 058	20 237	24 392	3 037	12.5	1 253	20.2	827	19.0	274	10.3	671	10.1					
Over Base Housing COP	7 307	23 871	23 871	—	4 349	265	6.1	138	7.4	26	2.6	—	—	50	4.1					
Horly town	11 027	30 000	35 625	11 875	115	16	13.9	4	13.8	4	23.5	2	9.5	2	6.5					
Highland Acres COP	21 547	46 159	51 524	24 000	3 151	177	5.6	76	9.9	66	10.8	21	7.2	50	5.3					
Kent Acres COP	13 849	33 208	35 900	19 444	1 827	38	2.1	6	1.2	—	—	9	4.5	9	1.7					
Leipsic town (pt.)	9 648	26 528	26 786	25 625	241	16	6.6	2	2.7	2	4.4	2	9.1	6	10.3					
Little Creek town	11 764	23 750	27 500	11 500	168	3	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Rising Sun-Lebanon COP (pt.)	11 476	27 426	32 955	12 386	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Roadney Village COP	12 344	29 732	35 313	23 281	1 832	103	5.6	36	7.3	18	5.2	12	14.0	21	4.3					
Wyoming town	13 511	32 240	40 132	20 250	963	55	5.7	10	4.5	7	4.1	17	15.9	7	2.7					
Felton division	11 974	30 575	33 658	13 281	4 795	479	10.0	146	11.2	113	11.1	64	4.8	104	7.7					
Felton town	12 442	31 289	32 454	15 625	695	40	5.8	20	9.0	17	11.7	3	7.3	11	5.5					
Harrington division	11 606	26 129	31 319	11 927	9 003	1 495	16.6	660	27.1	357	21.9	168	15.3	341	13.6					
Farmington town	8 652	25 000	23 750	13 750	109	9	8.3	1	3.6	1	6.3	2	8.7	2	5.6					
Horrington city	10 687	22 964	29 095	9 662	2 307	384	16.6	188	29.8	124	29.7	49	12.3	85	14.0					
Houston town	12 310	27 778	29 792	12 188	482	15	3.1	6	5.1	—	—	3	3.7	4	2.6					
Kenton division	11 419	28 789	31 997	13 565	4 399	445	10.1	172	13.8	110	12.5	22	5.6	99	8.0					
Kenton town	12 182	30 865	30 909	12 917	222	8	3.6	2	3.4	2	5.0	—	—	3	4.5					
Milford North division	12 053	27 168	33 469	10 546	6 726	799	11.9	210	12.6	157	12.4	232	21.7	111	6.2					
Frederica town	9 510	23 409	27 891	11 953	780	140	17.9	62	25.9	48	25.0	23	22.5	29	14.1					
Milford city (pt.)	9 634	19 889	27 254	8 521	2 515	416	16.5	96	14.6	68	14.9	152	29.7	44	7.7					
Smyrna division	13 647	29 179	33 986	15 167	9 907	817	8.2	262	10.6	168	9.7	136	10.1	173	6.2					
Cloydon town	18 010	28 621	33 036	15 221	1 161	29	2.5	—	—	—	—	15	7.6	4	1.2					
Leipsic town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Smyrna town (pt.)	12 367	26 694	32 446	12 959	4 702	435	9.3	149	11.5	88	9.3	67	10.3	77	6.1					
New Castle County	17 442	38 617	45 216	23 208	427 990	32 268	7.5	9 848	9.5	6 471	8.9	4 121	8.6	5 783	5.0					
Brandywine division	21 390	42 128	52 232	24 274	79 307	3 050	3.8	964	5.5	602	4.9	442	3.8	544	2.3					
Ardien village	19 732	42 128	43 958	24 415	468	18	3.8	8	10.5	8	13.3	5	4.6	3	2.4					
Ardencroft village	19 184	47 500	50 348	33 750	307	15	4.9	6	7.5	4	7.8	3	23.1	3	3.3					
Ardentown village	20 140	42 500	49 167	23 750	280	15	5.4	3	5.8	2	6.5	—	—	4	4.8					
Bellefonte town	15 212	34 875	41 429	19 423	1 243	53	4.3	2	7	—	—	13	6.0	2	6.2					
Claymont COP	14 201	31 010	35 984	21 162	9 608	727	7.6	283	12.9	163	11.9	36	5.3	140	5.3					
Edgemoor COP (pt.)	15 912	33 250	36 999	23 704	5 846	697	11.9	292	20.4	169	17.8	61	7.4	141	8.8					
Wilmington city (pt.)	22 499	49 087	55 106	23 354	6 028	118	2.0	—	—	—	—	52	6.1	23	1.3					
Central Pencoder division	16 156	44 503	49 639	28 870	17 698	727	4.1	231	4.3	162	4.5	74	11.1	145	3.0					
Newark city (pt.)	3 216	5 360	5 360	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Greater Newark division	15 392	39 749	48 078	22 616	53 623	5 328	9.9	551	4.6	289	3.5	304	6.9	412	3.0					
Brookside COP	14 882	39 908	42 287	16 509	15 173	789	5.2	259	6.4	130	4.6	119	11.1	163	3.9					
Newark city (pt.)	14 085	38 620	54 970	18 156	19 210	3 342	17.4	84	2.4	72	2.9	130	6.3	76	1.8					
Pike Creek COP (pt.)	20 643	46 069	56 097	28 682	5 428	178	3.3	37	3.0	9	1.3	—	—	18	1.3					
Lower Christiana division	14 634	32 878	38 276	19 162	36 188	2 316	6.4	751	9.2	455	8.2	444	7.8	557	5.5					
Elsmere town	13 691	31 486	36 753	17 233	5 920	287	4.8	92	7.1	29	3.3	41	9.4	76	4.6					
Newport town	12 275	25 110	26 125	18 021	1 240	137	11.0	46	15.9	30	15.5	16	8.7	30	8.8					
Wilmington city (pt.)	5 866	17 410	11 250	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Middletown-Odessa division	14 004	39 131	41 869	15 409	16 870	1 060	6.3	293	6.3	179	5.5	224	13.9	197	4.1					
Middletown town	11 438	30 044	33 963	12 426	3 803	342	9.0	135	12.4	70	9.6	63	10.0	53	5.2					
Odessa town	16 093	28 462	35 625	13 750	308	20	6.5	4	8.2	2	5.7	9	9.7	2	2.3					
Smyrna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Townsend town	14 650	31 250	35 893	15 208	340	62	18.2	33	45.2	23	50.0	8	13.1	13	13.1					
New Castle division	14 241	35 905	39 990	25 784	67 244	4 722	7.0	1 813	10.2	1 149	9.4	526	9.3	1 022	5.7					
New Castle city	16 111	36 792	39 819	27 628	4 821	292	6.1	71	6.4	57	7.0	30	7.6	44	3.4					
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Wilmington Manor COP	14 405	36 028	41 405	20 714	8 563	351	4.1	127	6.0	86	5.8	40	3.7	75	3.1					
Piedmont division	33 873	72 184	78 425	35 417	23 742	454	1.9	111	1.8	94	2.0	94	3.4	98	1.4					
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	19 274	44 098	50 460	27 268	38 478	1 027	2.7	189	2.2	154	2.6	189	4.5	143	1.3					
Pike Creek COP (pt.)	23 471	42 538	52 375	30 948	4 709	106	2.3	13	1.6	13	1.2	6	1.3	12	1.0					
Stanton	14 766	36 054	39 963	19 273	5 099	64	3.7	35	3.3	18	2.4	20	4.9	26	1.8					
Red Lion division	15 137	38 164	45 436	13 454	4 138	195	15.4	115	15.9	154	19.9	22	5.2	6	6.6					
Delaware City city	13 609	36 296	41 364	12 000	1 682	53	3.2	15	3.4	15	4.5	14	7.1	6	1.3					
Upper Christiana division	16 451	40 962	45 532	27 718	20 966	792	3.8	267	4.8	73	2.0	53	5.8	169	3.0					
Wilmington division	14 257	26 395	31 152	17 881	69 736	12 598	18.1	4 663	26.9	3 299	26.7	1 749	17.4	2 490	15.1					
Edgemoor COP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Wilmington city (pt.)	14 257	26 395	31 152	17 881	69 736	12 598	18.1	4 663	26.9	3 299	26.7	1 749	17.4	2 490	15.1					
Sussex County	12 723	26 9 9																		

Table 9. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent										
Sussex County—Con.																	
Milford South division—Con.																	
Slaughter Beach town.....	17 591	29 375	43 438	17 188	97	6	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8.6	
Millsboro division.....	11 795	23 274	26 200	13 737	12 390	1 393	11.2	448	17.2	294	16.1	192	8.2	—	321	8.5	
Long Neck CDP.....	12 752	21 350	25 662	11 000	870	61	7.0	20	23.0	13	48.1	17	5.5	—	11	4.2	
Millsboro town.....	11 354	20 270	26 897	9 891	1 531	237	15.5	84	23.8	51	19.4	53	16.4	—	50	12.3	
Milton division.....	12 532	27 315	30 959	14 589	7 650	506	6.6	163	8.5	106	7.4	108	9.7	—	75	3.5	
Milton town.....	11 095	21 250	28 250	9 631	1 413	214	15.1	97	26.0	57	20.2	23	10.5	—	40	10.8	
Seaford division.....	13 199	28 996	33 879	15 330	18 426	2 018	11.0	754	15.4	422	12.1	294	12.5	—	464	9.0	
Blades town.....	8 760	21 094	23 462	10 446	823	115	14.0	40	17.6	33	21.3	17	21.5	—	25	11.6	
Seaford city.....	12 335	24 894	30 510	13 750	5 324	759	14.3	266	19.2	123	13.2	99	11.5	—	204	13.8	
Selbyville-Frankford division.....	13 081	27 866	31 141	14 178	16 261	1 522	9.4	450	13.3	322	13.4	298	10.5	—	310	6.3	
Bethony Beach town.....	18 676	30 000	34 063	18 125	330	21	6.4	—	—	—	—	9	6.6	—	6	5.5	
Dagsboro town.....	12 568	26 625	34 688	16 786	406	31	7.6	9	9.7	6	7.9	5	7.1	—	4	3.3	
Fenwick Island town.....	19 845	36 250	37 500	16 875	177	5	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3.0	
Frankford town.....	10 980	25 341	27 411	11 875	571	76	13.3	28	20.4	19	20.7	11	13.4	—	15	9.4	
Millville town.....	16 056	32 500	39 500	26 667	230	15	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8.1	
Ocean View town.....	14 628	30 875	35 250	16 607	573	16	2.8	3	2.8	3	5.2	3	2.3	—	4	2.4	
Selbyville town.....	12 381	26 850	33 500	13 917	1 333	107	8.0	23	8.0	12	6.1	30	12.9	—	19	5.0	
South Bethony town.....	18 437	36 750	37 000	27 250	151	1	.7	—	—	—	—	1	2.1	—	—	—	

Table 10. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Total	Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Nonfamily house- holds		Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages	Related children				Persons 65 years and over						
							Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent			
									Number	Percent	Number	Percent					
The State	15 854	34 875	40 252	20 517	645 399	56 223	8.7	18 697	11.7	12 327	11.0	7 697	10.1	10 851	6.1		
COUNTY																	
Kent County	12 726	29 497	33 594	17 419	106 673	12 071	11.3	4 881	16.6	3 208	15.7	1 392	13.1	2 569	8.7		
New Castle County	17 442	38 617	45 216	23 208	427 990	32 268	7.5	9 848	9.5	6 471	8.9	4 121	8.6	5 783	5.0		
Sussex County	12 723	26 904	31 112	14 076	110 736	11 884	10.7	3 968	15.0	2 648	14.0	2 184	12.2	2 499	7.8		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Arden village, New Castle County	19 732	32 212	43 958	24 615	468	18	3.8	8	10.5	8	13.3	5	4.6	3	2.4		
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	19 184	47 500	50 348	33 750	307	15	4.9	6	7.5	4	7.8	3	23.1	3	3.3		
Ardentown village, New Castle County	20 140	42 500	49 167	23 750	280	15	5.4	3	5.8	2	6.5	—	—	4	4.8		
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	15 212	34 875	41 429	19 423	1 243	53	4.3	2	7	—	—	13	6.0	2	4.6		
Bethony Beach town, Sussex County	18 676	30 000	34 063	18 125	330	21	6.4	—	—	—	—	9	6.6	6	5.5		
Bethel town, Sussex County	10 559	21 875	25 500	18 125	160	27	16.9	4	16.0	—	—	5	13.9	5	10.4		
Blades town, Sussex County	8 760	21 094	23 462	10 446	823	115	14.0	40	17.6	33	21.3	17	21.5	25	11.4		
Bowers town, Kent County	11 818	20 750	26 750	9 268	190	22	11.6	10	28.6	3	30.0	2	4.3	5	9.3		
Brickside town, Sussex County	9 969	23 250	28 393	7 755	1 172	158	13.5	46	16.0	41	18.3	31	15.6	32	10.0		
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	14 882	39 908	42 287	26 509	15 173	789	5.2	259	6.4	130	4.6	119	11.1	163	3.9		
Camden town, Kent County	13 164	30 863	32 697	21 167	1 892	216	11.4	96	18.4	57	16.1	28	14.8	52	9.6		
Cheswold town, Kent County	9 264	23 571	23 214	18 333	321	65	20.2	22	22.9	13	22.4	9	25.0	13	15.1		
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	14 201	31 010	35 984	21 162	9 608	727	7.6	283	12.9	163	11.9	56	5.3	140	5.3		
Clayton town, Kent County	18 010	28 621	33 036	15 221	1 161	29	2.5	—	—	—	—	15	7.6	4	1.2		
Dogsboro town, Sussex County	12 568	26 625	34 688	16 786	406	31	7.6	9	9.7	6	7.9	5	7.1	4	3.3		
Delaware City city, New Castle County	13 609	36 296	41 364	12 000	1 682	53	3.2	15	3.4	15	4.5	14	7.1	6	1.3		
Delmar town, Sussex County	12 016	33 056	35 132	15 417	777	54	6.9	16	8.8	11	7.0	10	7.6	13	6.4		
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	16 131	16 364	31 875	5 000	184	34	18.5	—	—	—	—	7	16.7	2	3.9		
Dover city, Kent County	14 105	31 308	38 058	20 237	24 392	3 037	12.5	1 253	20.2	827	19.0	274	10.3	671	10.1		
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	7 307	23 871	23 871	—	4 349	265	6.1	138	7.4	26	2.6	—	—	50	4.1		
Edgemore CDP, New Castle County	15 512	33 250	36 899	23 704	5 846	697	11.9	292	20.4	169	17.8	61	7.4	141	8.8		
Ellendale town, Sussex County	10 153	21 932	27 083	10 625	328	68	20.7	18	20.0	10	13.3	—	—	7	9.6		
Elsmere town, New Castle County	13 691	31 486	33 750	17 233	5 920	287	4.8	92	7.1	29	3.3	41	4.4	76	4.6		
Formington town, Kent County	8 652	25 000	26 753	13 750	1 109	9	8.3	1	3.6	1	6.3	2	8.7	2	5.6		
Felton town, Kent County	12 442	31 289	32 454	15 625	695	40	5.8	20	9.0	17	11.7	3	7.3	11	5.5		
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	19 845	36 250	37 500	16 875	177	5	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3.0		
Frankford town, Sussex County	10 980	25 341	27 411	11 875	571	76	13.3	28	20.4	19	20.7	11	13.4	15	9.4		
Frederica town, Kent County	9 510	23 409	27 891	11 953	780	140	17.9	62	25.9	48	25.0	23	22.5	29	14.1		
Georgetown town, Sussex County	11 361	23 379	27 545	13 235	3 027	611	20.2	228	30.3	147	27.9	122	21.8	131	15.5		
Greenwood town, Sussex County	8 697	17 419	21 328	11 375	558	68	12.2	15	12.5	13	18.8	21	15.2	14	9.0		
Harrington city, Kent County	10 687	22 964	29 095	9 662	2 307	384	16.6	188	29.8	124	29.7	49	12.3	85	14.0		
Hartly town, Kent County	11 027	30 000	35 625	11 875	115	16	13.9	4	13.8	4	23.5	2	9.5	2	6.5		
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	28 863	46 944	48 333	23 750	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	21 547	46 159	51 524	24 000	3 151	177	5.6	76	9.9	66	10.8	21	7.2	50	5.3		
Houston town, Kent County	12 310	27 778	29 792	12 188	1 482	15	3.1	6	5.1	3	3.7	9	4.5	4	2.6		
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	13 849	33 208	35 900	19 444	1 827	38	2.1	6	1.2	—	—	9	4.5	9	1.7		
Kenton town, Kent County	12 182	30 865	30 909	12 917	222	8	3.6	2	3.4	2	5.0	—	—	3	4.5		
Laurel town, Sussex County	9 450	20 042	22 283	6 652	3 226	848	26.3	366	36.6	243	34.5	118	24.4	194	21.1		
Leipsic town, Kent County	9 648	26 528	26 786	25 625	241	16	6.6	2	2.7	2	4.4	2	9.1	6	10.3		
Lewes city, Sussex County	16 704	24 719	35 699	9 214	2 176	293	13.5	93	18.6	43	13.0	87	16.6	45	7.5		
Little Creek town, Kent County	11 764	23 750	27 500	11 500	168	3	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	12 752	21 350	25 662	11 000	870	61	7.0	20	23.0	13	48.1	17	5.5	11	4.2		
Magnolia town, Kent County	12 306	28 750	34 688	11 250	194	34	17.5	18	25.0	14	28.6	2	8.3	6	11.8		
Middletown town, New Castle County	11 438	30 044	33 963	12 426	3 803	342	9.0	135	12.4	70	9.6	63	15.0	53	5.2		
Milford city	11 334	25 034	29 334	10 377	5 930	702	11.8	162	10.6	108	10.2	215	18.5	96	6.0		
Kent County	9 634	19 889	27 254	8 521	2 515	416	16.5	96	14.6	68	14.9	152	29.7	44	7.7		
Sussex County	12 545	27 061	30 485	14 097	3 415	286	8.4	66	7.6	40	6.6	63	9.7	52	5.1		
Millsboro town, Sussex County	11 354	20 270	26 897	9 891	1 531	237	15.5	84	23.8	51	19.4	53	16.4	50	12.3		
Millville town, Sussex County	16 056	32 500	39 500	26 667	230	15	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8.1		
Milton town, Sussex County	11 095	21 250	28 250	9 631	1 413	214	15.1	97	26.0	57	20.2	23	10.5	40	10.8		
Newark city, New Castle County	14 076	38 584	54 889	18 656	19 230	3 342	17.4	84	2.4	72	2.9	130	6.3	76	1.8		
New Castle city, New Castle County	16 111	36 792	39 819	27 128	4 821	292	6.1	71	6.4	57	7.0	50	7.6	34	3.4		
Newport town, New Castle County	12 275	25 110	26 125	18 021	1 240	137	11.0	46	15.9	30	15.5	16	8.7	30	8.8		
Ocean View town, Sussex County	14 628	30 875	35 250	16 607	573	16	2.8	3	5.2	3	5.2	3	2.3	4	2.4		
Odesse town, New Castle County	16 093	28 462	35 625	13 750	107	3	3.0	4	8.2	2	5.7	9	9.8	2	2.3		
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	21 958	44 425	54 333	30 072	10 137	284	2.8	50	2.4	22	1.7	6	9.9	30	1.1		
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	20 734	31 538	42 250	19 667	1 206	77	6.4	6	6.0	3	4.9	23	4.8	18	5.5		
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	9 816	25 179	26 908	20 455	2 149	79	3.7	14	1.8	14	2.6	9	12.0	9	1.6		
Riverview CDP, Kent County	15 652	42 188	47 969	25 000	1 090	55	5.0	14	4.2	7	3.0	—	—	17	5.3		
Radney Village CDP, Kent County	12 344	29 732	35 313	23 281	1 832	103	5.6	36	7.3	18	5.2	12	14.0	21	4.3		
Seaford city, Sussex County	12 335	24 894	30 510	13 750	5 324	759	14.3	266	19.2	123	13.2	99	11.5	204	13.8		
Selbyville town, Sussex County	12 381	26 850	33 500	13 917	1 333	107	8.0	23	8.0	12	6.1	30	12.9	19	5.0		
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	17 591	29 375	43 438	17 188	97	6	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8.6		
Smymna town	12 367	26 694	32 446	12 959	4 702	435	9.3	149	11.5	88	9.3	67	10.3	77	6.1		
Kent County	12 367	26 694	32 446	12 959	4 702	435	9.3	149	11.5	88	9.3	67	10.3	77	6.1		
New Castle County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South Bethony town, Sussex County	18 437	36 750	37 000	27 250	1 151	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	2.1	—	—		
Stanton CDP, New Castle County	14 766	36 054	39 963	19 273	5 009	186	3.7	35	3.3	18	2.4	20	2.9	26	1.8		
Talleyville CDP, New Castle County	22 499	49 087	55 106	25 354	6 028	118	2.0	—	—	—	—	52	6.1	23	1.3		
Townsend town, New Castle County	14 650	31 250	35 893	15 208	4 240	62	18.2	33	45.2	23	50.0	8	13.1	13	13.1		
Viola town, Kent County	11 604	34 375	36 458	10													

Table 11. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Percent									
	All housing units	Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State	289 919	24.3	14.3	9.8	19.6	3.6	.6	76.2	73.4	.7
Kent County	42 106	23.8	12.3	8.0	16.1	1.3	.8	53.2	56.1	.8
Central Kent division	6 026	30.7	7.0	3.8	12.6	—	1.1	21.2	19.9	.9
Bowers town	191	41.4	23.6	8.4	2.1	4.7	1.0	29.8	67.0	1.0
Magnolia town	80	8.8	53.8	6.3	23.8	—	—	95.0	88.8	—
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	697	31.0	2.2	1.6	19.4	—	1.0	50.9	44.6	—
Riverview CDP	407	41.3	4.2	1.7	21.4	—	—	12.8	2.0	—
Viola town	58	24.1	53.4	—	1.7	—	—	—	—	—
Woodside town	52	26.9	28.8	—	30.8	—	—	—	—	—
Woodside East CDP	523	22.3	3.4	—	4.0	—	—	3.7	4.0	5.4
Dover division	22 161	20.4	9.7	10.3	18.3	2.3	.5	70.1	75.5	.9
Comden town	748	14.7	24.3	5.6	15.8	1.3	—	91.4	87.6	1.1
Cheswold town	124	28.2	22.6	5.6	8.1	—	—	25.0	79.0	1.6
Dover city	10 414	23.5	9.7	16.0	19.3	4.2	.3	98.1	97.5	.5
Dover Base Housing CDP	1 260	—	1.3	4	6.7	3.2	—	100.0	96.5	—
Hortly town	54	25.9	40.7	3.7	11.1	—	—	3.7	—	—
Highland Acres CDP	1 139	18.9	3.7	2.2	40.2	—	—	98.2	97.5	—
Kent Acres CDP	689	25.3	1.7	9	11.5	—	1.2	20.7	90.3	.9
Leipsic town (pt.)	110	9	56.4	—	26.4	—	4.5	—	—	4.5
Little Creek town	115	14.8	46.1	13.9	16.5	—	4.3	19.1	22.6	3.5
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	129	10.9	28.7	—	27.1	—	—	34.1	26.4	3.9
Rodney Village CDP	687	1	1.6	4.7	13.1	—	—	98.3	98.3	—
Wyoming town	394	1.0	55.1	11.2	18.3	—	1.0	98.2	97.5	3.3
Felton division	1 858	30.0	17.1	2.6	13.9	—	1.7	19.6	22.5	—
Felton town	271	34.3	30.3	4.8	21.0	—	7	92.3	91.9	—
Harrington division	3 539	24.2	21.0	5.4	13.8	4	7	31.3	30.1	2
Formington town	50	8.0	62.0	2.0	18.0	—	—	12.0	6.0	—
Harrington city	968	15.3	31.3	9.3	15.4	1.4	.7	98.0	96.0	7
Houston town	198	11.6	27.6	6.1	10.6	—	—	.5	3.5	—
Kenton division	1 582	33.1	11.7	3.0	11.6	—	2.1	—	—	2.7
Kenton town	69	6.7	46.1	4.5	19.1	—	—	—	3.4	—
Milford North division	2 938	21.9	17.1	10.5	10.6	—	.8	48.0	47.5	4
Frederica town	325	5.5	47.4	9.2	18.8	—	1.2	97.5	96.3	1.2
Milford city (pt.)	1 054	22.2	20.6	22.4	7.1	—	—	98.7	98.1	—
Smymna division	4 002	26.1	22.2	6.8	18.2	3	9	67.9	69.4	6
Clayton town	478	19.9	38.7	2.7	14.6	—	—	97.3	95.2	—
Leipsic town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smymna town (pt.)	1 878	14.5	27.3	11.0	22.7	—	1.7	97.2	96.6	1.2
New Castle County	173 560	19.1	15.1	12.3	23.0	3.5	.3	93.7	92.7	6
Brandywine division	32 890	7.0	9.1	10.9	31.6	4.1	.3	98.1	98.6	.3
Ardent village	239	8	65.3	14.9	18.4	—	—	100.0	98.3	2.9
Ardencroft village	109	17.4	3.7	5.5	28.4	—	—	100.0	98.2	—
Ardentown village	133	9.0	28.6	11.3	17.3	—	—	100.0	98.5	—
Bellefonte town	523	1.7	46.8	7.1	20.8	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Cloyment CDP	4 075	5.1	15.7	17.2	14.4	.2	6	100.0	98.7	.3
Edgemoor CDP (pt.)	2 727	4.0	27.9	15.0	13.7	9.5	6	99.4	99.6	—
Tolleyville CDP	2 318	1.4	4.4	6.7	48.7	—	—	98.3	99.1	—
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Pender division	6 600	55.2	2.4	5.7	21.0	4.2	.3	82.5	78.5	4
Newark city (pt.)	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greater Newark division	21 304	15.8	5.3	13.8	26.5	3.1	.1	94.4	94.7	2
Brookside CDP	5 601	8.9	3	8.8	16.1	2.7	—	100.0	99.6	.1
Newark city (pt.)	7 851	12.5	12.3	17.0	31.9	5.7	2	98.8	98.5	4
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	2 367	40.2	1.0	13.4	25.6	—	—	97.7	99.1	—
Lower Christiana division	14 983	3.5	16.7	10.3	14.9	2	1	99.8	99.0	.3
Elsmere town	257	1.2	14.0	10.3	10.2	—	—	99.8	99.3	.6
Newport town	4 431	4.5	13.4	16.3	8.5	—	2	98.9	98.7	1.3
Wilmington city (pt.)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
Middletown-Odessa division	6 225	38.2	19.0	5.9	20.7	—	3	90.4	33.0	4
Middletown town	1 475	34.4	23.3	13.3	10.6	—	—	39.1	97.2	—
Odessa town	146	4.1	62.3	3.4	35.6	—	—	15.1	69.9	—
Smymna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend town	187	7.0	69.5	9.1	10.7	—	.5	96.3	97.3	1.1
New Castle division	26 047	28.5	6.2	8.5	14.8	2.4	.2	98.7	96.7	.4
New Castle city	2 006	6.0	48.8	9.7	22.2	1.5	7	100.0	98.8	1.2
Wilmington city (pt.)	3 173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington Manor CDP	3 173	2.3	2.3	6.1	19.4	3.1	—	100.0	99.6	—
Piedmont division	8 794	34.3	10.8	4.4	58.5	4.7	.5	73.1	66.0	1.4
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	15 777	30.6	2.1	7.4	25.5	7.7	1	97.7	97.4	.1
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	2 365	37.5	—	14.0	15.2	31.4	—	97.8	97.8	—
Stanton CDP	1 997	4.0	4.5	6.4	16.2	—	—	98.9	99.7	—
Red Lion division	1 424	12.9	24.0	2.0	20.2	—	.3	69.0	64.0	—
Gettysburg City	658	8.7	35.9	6.0	20.2	—	—	99.7	99.7	—
Upper Christiana division	8 278	28.4	1.5	15.8	20.5	3.1	2	98.4	97.7	.1
Wilmington division	31 238	10.3	47.8	23.8	12.9	4.3	6	99.9	98.8	1.6
Edgemoor CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington city (pt.)	31 238	10.3	47.8	23.8	12.9	4.3	.6	99.9	98.8	1.6
Sussex County	74 253	36.6	13.4	4.9	13.4	4.9	1.2	48.4	38.1	.8
Bridgeville-Greenwood division	2 796	21.2	26.8	5.3	14.8	1.3	1.9	38.2	19.9	1.8
Bridgeville town	490	3.5	52.7	11.6	21.8	4.1	1.8	96.9	99.2	1.6
Greenwood town	280	13.2	45.7	9.3	17.5	6.1	1.1	92.5	13.9	1.1
Georgetown division	2 996	29.4	18.1	8.4	14.5	—	1.9	30.6	32.2	1.0
Georgetown town	1 376	24.4	27.5	14.6	19.4	—	9	63.1	66.9	.9
Laurel-Delmar division	6 100	26.9	24.2	5.3	14.3	—	6	31.1	29.2	1.0
Belthel town	63	6.3	61.9	6.2	19.0	—	—	—	—	—
Delmar town	326	5.8	58.9	10.1	20.2	—	—	90.5	91.7	—
Laurel town	1 345	13.4	43.7	9.7	22.6	—	—	96.7	95.5	—
Lewes division	16 845	40.3	12.8	7.4	13.6	11.3	1.1	74.0	53.2	1.0
Dewey Beach town	1 314	33.1	12.4	4.3	17.0	28.4	—	100.0	99.5	—
Henlopen Acres town	178	16.9	15.2	1.1	42.7	—	7.3	100.0	89.9	—
Lewes city	2 009	27.0	2.4	39.2	2.4	14.1	2.0	97.3	97.2	2.0
Rehoboth Beach city	3 105	20.1	23.2	14.0	23.7	17.9	6	98.4	95.8	.1
Milford South division	5 910	28.1	19.7	5.1	13.9	—	1.8	32.9	26.9	.9
Ellendale town	117	12.8	46.2	1.7	23.9	—	2.6	—	—	2.6
Milford city (pt.)	1 472	10.9	44.6	9.2	16.4	—	.5	96.2	92.2	—
Slaughter Beach town	185	43.8	12.4	3.8	9.2	—	—	71.4	10.3	—
Millsboro division	10 263	50.7	5.9	3.6	6.0	—	1.0	59.3	14.3	.5
Long Neck CDP	1	45.9	—	1.1	—	—	—	88.8	20.9	—
Millsboro town	815	27.9	19.1	18.2	9.6	2.2	—	97.3	96.7	—
Milton division	3 847	39.1	16.8	3.6	12.5	.7	.7	36.8	17.8	.3
Milton town	667	18.9	42.1	6.6	14.1	4.2	1.6	95.4	94.9	1.0

Table 11. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place		Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
Sussex County—Con.										
Seaford division	7 484	21.8	11.5	5.1	16.9	2	1.2	39.9	38.9	.6
Blades town	349	28.9	28.1	7.2	6.9	.9	—	99.1	99.1	—
Seaford city	2 345	12.1	13.8	12.3	15.4	.6	—	94.4	93.9	—
Selbyville-Frankford division	18 012	40.3	9.8	2.7	15.3	9.0	1.2	40.7	52.0	.6
Bethony Beach town	2 074	39.5	6.7	1.1	28.4	8.6	.1	81.3	92.8	—
Oagsboro town	186	9.1	47.3	3.8	19.4	—	.5	2.7	—	.5
Fenwick Island town	659	42.8	3.2	8.0	21.5	7.3	.3	24.0	99.2	.3
Frankford town	241	5.4	52.3	2.9	17.0	—	2.5	94.2	2.9	1.7
Millville town	129	41.9	24.0	1.6	7.0	—	2.3	3.1	—	2.3
Ocean View town	442	43.9	30.1	.7	10.2	—	—	2.5	1.4	—
Selbyville town	590	28.5	22.9	5.8	13.4	2.0	.7	96.6	93.9	.7
South Bethony town	846	42.1	1	.1	32.6	—	—	22.1	99.6	—

Table 12. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text] For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Percent									
	All housing units	Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private com- pany	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
The State -----	289 919	24.3	14.3	9.8	19.6	3.6	.6	76.2	73.4	.7
COUNTY										
Kent County -----	42 106	23.8	12.3	8.0	16.1	1.3	.8	53.2	56.1	8
New Castle County -----	173 560	19.1	15.1	12.3	23.0	3.5	.3	93.7	92.7	6
Sussex County -----	74 253	36.6	13.4	4.9	13.4	4.9	1.2	48.4	38.1	8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Arden village, New Castle County -----	239	8	65.3	14.2	18.4	-	-	100.0	98.3	2.9
Ardencroft village, New Castle County -----	109	17.4	3.7	5.5	28.4	-	-	100.0	98.2	-
Ardentown village, New Castle County -----	133	9.0	28.6	11.3	17.3	-	-	100.0	98.5	-
Bellefonte town, New Castle County -----	523	1.7	46.8	7.1	20.8	-	-	100.0	100.0	-
Bethony Beach town, Sussex County -----	2 074	39.5	6.7	1.1	28.4	8.6	.1	81.3	92.8	-
Bethel town, Sussex County -----	63	6.3	61.9	3.2	19.0	-	-	-	-	-
Blades town, Sussex County -----	349	28.9	28.1	7.2	6.9	.9	-	99.1	99.1	-
Bowers town, Kent County -----	191	41.4	23.6	8.4	2.1	4.7	1.0	29.8	67.0	1.0
Bridgeville town, Sussex County -----	490	3.5	52.7	11.6	21.8	4.1	1.8	96.9	98.2	1.6
Brookside CDP, New Castle County -----	5 601	8.9	3	8.8	16.1	2.7	-	100.0	99.6	.1
Camden town, Kent County -----	748	14.7	24.3	5.6	15.8	1.3	-	91.4	87.6	1.1
Cheswold town, Kent County -----	124	28.2	22.6	5.6	8.1	-	-	25.0	79.0	1.6
Cloyment CDP, New Castle County -----	4 075	5.1	15.7	17.2	14.4	2	6	100.0	98.7	.3
Cloyton town, Kent County -----	478	19.9	38.7	2.7	14.6	-	-	97.3	95.2	-
Dagsboro town, Sussex County -----	186	9.1	47.3	3.8	19.4	-	.5	2.7	-	.5
Delaware City city, New Castle County -----	658	8.7	35.9	3.0	20.2	-	6	99.7	99.7	-
Delmar town, Sussex County -----	326	5.8	58.9	10.1	20.2	-	-	90.5	91.7	-
Owney Beach town, Sussex County -----	1 314	33.1	12.4	4.3	17.0	28.4	-	100.0	99.5	-
Dover city, Kent County -----	10 414	23.5	9.7	16.0	19.3	4.2	.3	98.1	97.5	.5
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County -----	1 260	-	1.3	.4	6.7	3.2	-	100.0	96.5	-
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County -----	2 727	4.0	27.9	15.0	13.7	9.5	.6	99.4	99.6	-
Ellendale town, Sussex County -----	117	12.8	46.2	1.7	23.9	-	2.6	-	-	2.6
Elsmere town, New Castle County -----	2 471	1.2	14.0	10.3	10.2	-	-	99.8	99.3	.6
Farmington town, Kent County -----	50	8.0	62.0	2.0	18.0	-	-	12.0	6.0	-
Felton town, Kent County -----	271	34.3	30.3	4.8	21.0	-	.7	92.3	91.9	-
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County -----	659	42.8	3.2	8.0	21.5	7.3	.3	24.0	99.2	.3
Frankford town, Sussex County -----	241	5.4	52.3	2.9	17.0	-	2.5	94.2	2.9	1.7
Frederica town, Kent County -----	325	5.5	47.4	9.2	18.8	-	1.2	97.5	96.3	1.2
Georgetown town, Sussex County -----	1 376	24.4	27.5	14.6	19.4	-	.9	63.1	66.9	.9
Greenwood town, Sussex County -----	280	13.2	45.7	9.3	17.5	6.1	1.1	92.5	13.9	1.1
Harrington city, Kent County -----	968	15.3	31.6	9.3	15.4	1.4	.7	98.0	96.0	.7
Harly town, Kent County -----	54	25.9	40.7	3.7	11.9	-	-	3.7	-	-
Harpen Acres town, Sussex County -----	178	16.9	15.2	1.1	42.7	-	7.3	100.0	89.9	-
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County -----	1 139	18.9	3.7	2.2	40.2	-	-	20.7	90.3	.9
Houston town, Kent County -----	198	11.6	27.3	6.1	10.6	-	-	5	3.5	-
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County -----	689	25.3	1.7	.9	11.5	-	1.2	49.2	89.6	-
Kenton town, Kent County -----	89	6.7	46.1	4.5	19.1	-	-	-	3.4	-
Laurel town, Sussex County -----	1 345	13.4	43.7	9.7	22.6	-	-	96.7	95.5	-
Leipsic town, Kent County -----	110	-	56.4	-	26.4	-	4.5	-	-	4.5
Lewes city, Sussex County -----	2 002	27.0	39.2	9.4	20.2	14.1	2.0	97.3	97.2	2.0
Little Creek town, Kent County -----	115	14.8	-	13.9	16.5	-	4.3	19.1	22.6	3.5
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County -----	1 692	45.9	-	1.1	5.7	-	-	88.8	20.9	-
Magnolia town, Kent County -----	80	8.8	53.8	6.3	23.8	-	-	95.0	88.8	-
Middletown town, New Castle County -----	1 475	34.4	23.3	13.3	10.6	-	-	99.1	97.2	-
Milford city -----	2 526	15.6	34.6	14.7	12.5	-	.3	97.2	94.7	-
Kent County -----	1 054	22.2	20.6	22.4	7.1	-	-	98.7	98.1	-
Sussex County -----	1 472	10.9	44.6	9.2	16.4	-	.5	96.2	92.2	-
Millsboro town, Sussex County -----	815	27.9	19.1	18.2	9.6	2.2	-	97.3	96.7	-
Milville town, Sussex County -----	129	41.9	24.0	1.6	7.0	-	2.3	3.1	-	2.3
Milton town, Sussex County -----	667	18.9	42.1	6.6	14.1	4.2	1.6	95.4	94.9	1.0
Newark city, New Castle County -----	7 860	12.5	12.2	16.9	31.8	5.7	2	98.7	98.4	.4
New Castle city, New Castle County -----	2 006	6.0	48.8	9.7	22.2	1.5	.7	100.0	98.8	1.2
Newport town, New Castle County -----	553	4.5	13.4	16.3	8.5	-	2	98.9	98.7	1.3
Ocean View town, Sussex County -----	442	43.9	30.1	.7	10.2	-	-	2.5	1.4	-
Odessa town, New Castle County -----	146	4.1	62.3	3.4	35.6	-	-	15.1	69.9	-
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County -----	4 732	38.9	.5	13.7	20.4	16.7	-	98.2	98.4	-
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County -----	3 105	20.1	23.2	14.0	23.7	17.9	.6	98.4	95.8	.1
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County -----	826	27.8	6.3	1.3	20.6	-	8	48.3	41.8	.6
Riverview CDP, Kent County -----	407	41.3	4.2	1.7	21.4	-	-	12.8	2.0	-
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County -----	687	1	1.6	4.7	13.1	-	-	98.3	98.3	-
Seaford city, Sussex County -----	2 345	12.1	13.8	12.3	15.4	6	-	94.4	93.9	-
Selbyville town, Sussex County -----	590	28.5	22.9	5.8	13.4	2.0	.7	96.6	93.9	.7
Slougher Beach town, Sussex County -----	185	43.8	12.4	3.8	9.2	-	-	71.4	10.3	-
Smyrna town -----	1 878	14.5	27.3	11.0	22.7	-	1.7	97.2	96.6	1.2
Kent County -----	1 878	14.5	27.3	11.0	22.7	-	1.7	97.2	96.6	1.2
New Castle County -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Bethany town, Sussex County -----	846	42.1	.1	.1	32.6	-	-	22.1	99.6	-
Stanton CDP, New Castle County -----	1 997	4.0	4.5	6.4	16.2	-	-	98.9	99.7	-
Talleyville CDP, New Castle County -----	2 318	1.4	4.4	6.7	48.7	-	-	98.3	99.1	-
Townsend town, New Castle County -----	187	7.0	69.5	9.1	10.7	-	.5	96.3	97.3	1.1
Viola town, Kent County -----	58	24.1	53.4	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-
Wilmington city, New Castle County -----	31 244	10.3	47.8	23.8	12.9	4.3	.6	99.9	98.8	1.6
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County -----	3 173	9	2.3	6.1	19.4	3.1	-	100.0	99.6	-
Woodside town, Kent County -----	52	26.9	28.8	-	30.8	-	3.8	-	-	-
Woodside East CDP, Kent County -----	593	23.3	-	3.4	-	-	4.0	3.7	4.0	5.4
Wyoming town, Kent County -----	394	1.0	55.1	11.2	18.5	-	1.0	98.2	97.5	3.3

Table 13. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—					Vehicles available			No telephone in unit	
		House heating fuel									
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more		
The State	247 497	30.5	6.8	21.8	38.5	2.3		8.2	32.5	59.3	3.1
Kent County	39 655	21.4	9.7	18.0	46.5	4.4		7.2	32.5	60.3	4.9
Central Kent division	5 579	1.9	15.7	20.8	54.9	6.7		5.6	30.9	63.8	4.9
Bowers town	94	2.1	25.5	20.2	47.9	4.3		6.4	46.8	46.8	7.4
Magnolia town	74	2.7	16.2	8.1	71.6	1.4		6.8	36.5	56.8	13.5
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	613	5.1	22.2	14.7	53.5	4.6		1.3	33.9	64.8	1.3
Riverview CDP	392	—	14.5	63.3	15.6	6.6		3.3	12.2	84.4	—
Viola town	51	—	23.5	29.4	41.2	5.9		—	25.5	74.5	—
Woodside town	52	—	5.8	19.2	71.2	3.8		3.8	48.1	48.1	—
Woodside East CDP	562	2.5	15.8	7.7	68.7	5.8		9.3	34.7	56.0	6.8
Oover division	21 025	33.4	6.2	15.1	41.8	3.5		7.6	34.7	57.7	4.4
Camden town	717	43.9	4.0	16.3	34.4	1.3		6.7	35.7	57.6	3.1
Cheswood town	117	42.7	11.1	7.7	35.0	3.4		6.0	47.0	47.0	12.0
Dover city	9 862	52.6	2.4	15.3	28.1	1.7		9.8	40.1	50.1	3.6
Oover Base Housing CDP	1 247	12.3	6	20.0	67.2	1.9		1.9	36.3	61.7	—
Hartly town	46	—	32.6	13.0	50.0	4.3		10.9	23.9	65.2	4.3
Highland Acres CDP	1 123	32.1	4.7	8.7	52.0	2.5		2.2	23.9	73.9	.1
Kent Acres CDP	666	—	15.3	7.4	74.3	3.0		1.1	33.2	65.8	—
Leipsic town (pt.)	85	—	31.8	—	55.3	12.9		7.1	37.6	55.3	2.4
Little Creek town	69	—	21.7	—	69.6	8.7		8.7	33.3	58.0	2.9
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	120	—	33.3	—	66.7	—		—	48.3	51.7	28.3
Rodney Village CDP	667	68.4	—	1.5	30.1	—		2.8	34.3	62.8	—
Wyoming town	376	38.6	4.3	16.8	39.4	1.1		5.1	34.3	60.6	4.0
Felton division	1 761	2.3	13.2	26.9	49.4	8.2		5.6	27.3	67.2	3.6
Felton town	249	1.2	8.8	47.4	40.6	2.0		2.8	30.1	67.1	3.6
Harrington division	3 318	6.5	11.5	23.2	54.0	4.8		7.3	27.9	64.8	6.2
Formington town	45	—	17.8	13.3	64.4	4.4		—	51.1	48.9	—
Harrington city	908	14.8	5.1	26.2	53.5	—		10.1	38.7	51.2	10.6
Houston town	181	3.3	10.5	19.3	62.4	4.4		—	27.6	72.4	1.7
Kenton division	1 500	5	17.1	16.6	57.7	8.1		8.1	23.7	68.2	7.3
Kenton town	82	—	22.0	26.8	45.1	6.1		15.9	28.0	56.1	—
Milford North division	2 684	6	8.9	27.2	59.5	3.8		9.8	31.7	58.5	7.3
Frederico town	304	—	13.5	10.2	72.0	4.3		7.2	31.6	61.2	10.9
Milford city (pt.)	984	1.6	5.7	43.2	46.6	2.8		20.0	41.3	38.7	12.1
Smyrna division	3 788	28.8	14.4	15.4	38.3	3.0		5.7	34.0	60.3	4.5
Cloyton town	465	32.9	12.3	4.9	48.0	1.9		8.4	31.6	60.0	.4
Leipsic town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Smyrna town (pt.)	1 777	43.0	2.6	21.3	31.9	1.2		6.5	39.7	53.8	4.7
New Castle County	164 161	39.7	3.6	20.5	35.1	1.1		9.0	32.4	58.6	2.2
Brandywine division	31 458	51.4	1.7	16.6	29.4	—		5.2	32.0	62.8	1.1
Arden village	222	47.7	9	3.2	44.6	3.6		4.1	43.2	52.7	1.4
Ardencroft village	109	12.8	3.7	13.8	66.1	1.7		1.8	12.8	85.3	—
Ardenstown village	133	49.6	—	12.0	34.6	3.8		4.5	37.6	57.9	3.8
Bellefonte town	510	48.4	6	2.5	48.4	—		8.0	38.8	53.1	2.5
Cloymont CDP	3 928	43.3	1.2	25.6	28.4	1.5		7.4	40.8	51.9	3.0
Edgemoor CDP (pt.)	2 485	43.2	2.5	27.2	26.2	1.0		10.4	48.2	41.4	3.5
Tolleyville CDP	2 277	44.9	2.0	5.7	46.8	—		3.3	25.6	71.1	.7
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Central Pender division	6 167	13.4	8.0	35.2	40.6	2.8		2.2	22.2	75.5	1.0
Newark city (pt.)	9	—	—	—	100.0	—		—	—	100.0	—
Greater Newark division	20 290	42.7	3.3	22.0	31.2	8		5.5	28.3	66.2	1.2
Brookside CDP	5 459	32.7	1.9	25.1	39.8	5		4.7	28.9	66.5	1.4
Newark city (pt.)	7 460	56.2	1.7	16.8	24.4	9		9.1	29.0	61.8	1.0
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	2 202	18.1	6.2	39.8	35.7	2		6	29.7	69.8	—
Lower Christiana division	14 364	52.2	6	8.5	37.8	9		9.6	37.3	53.1	1.6
Elsmere town	2 381	47.6	9	3.6	47.0	8		12.3	40.5	47.2	1.6
Newport town	530	39.8	9	7.0	51.9	4		11.7	53.0	35.3	4.7
Wilmington city (pt.)	6	100.0	—	—	—	—		—	—	100.0	—
Middletown-Odessa division	5 903	4.3	13.9	24.5	53.3	4.1		3.8	24.0	72.2	2.2
Middletown town	1 417	12.4	18.6	18.7	48.4	2.0		8.2	36.3	55.5	3.8
Odessa town	137	13.9	4.4	4.4	74.5	2.9		4.4	51.1	44.5	—
Smyrna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Townsend town	163	—	16.6	16.0	63.8	3.7		9.8	36.2	54.0	3.1
New Castle division	24 624	37.8	6.6	21.2	33.3	1.0		6.0	33.8	60.2	2.7
New Castle city	1 882	61.5	—	3.5	34.3	7		7.4	41.8	50.8	2.5
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Wilmington Manor CDP	3 100	48.0	2.3	5.3	43.4	1.1		5.5	31.1	63.4	3.0
Piedmont division	8 345	31.9	3.7	23.0	40.6	8		3.6	17.0	79.4	.3
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	15 241	24.9	1.9	26.7	45.0	1.5		3.2	29.6	67.2	6
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	2 263	3.3	1.9	52.3	42.2	4		4.5	39.4	56.1	.6
Stanton CDP	1 954	35.3	3.7	8.4	52.3	3		3.8	29.6	66.6	2.4
Red Lion division	1 348	14.1	9.5	8.2	67.1	1.1		9.0	19.4	71.6	1.5
Oelaware City city	603	27.9	7.6	6.1	57.9	5		13.3	25.7	61.0	2.0
Upper Christiana division	7 871	38.8	3.2	36.8	19.8	1.8		2.5	32.6	64.9	7
Wilmington division	28 550	44.6	2.2	17.0	35.5	8		26.9	42.8	30.3	5.9
Edgemoor CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Wilmington city (pt.)	28 550	44.6	2.2	17.0	35.5	8		26.9	42.8	30.3	5.9
Sussex County	43 681	4.1	16.6	30.6	43.7	5.1		6.2	32.6	61.3	5.0
Bridgeville-Greenwood division	2 537	4.0	16.9	18.8	50.9	9.3		9.2	28.3	62.4	7.4
Bridgeville town	452	15.0	7.1	13.5	59.3	5.1		16.8	38.3	44.9	9.3
Greenwood town	246	8	18.3	22.0	53.7	3.3		15.9	29.7	54.5	5.7
Georgetown division	2 728	6	15.3	34.0	44.4	5.7		4.6	28.0	67.4	4.4
Georgetown town	1 252	6	9.9	39.9	47.4	2.2		8.4	34.1	57.5	5.0
Laurel-Delmar division	5 607	9.3	20.1	26.4	40.7	3.5		7.8	31.7	60.5	6.0
Bethel town	54	—	13.0	35.2	51.9	—		7.4	25.9	66.7	3.7
Delmar town	291	25.8	—	15.5	51.9	2.7		5.2	35.4	59.5	9.6
Laurel town	1 226	22.4	11.9	25.2	37.8	2.6		7.6	37.4	39.0	9.8
Lewes division	6 093	4.0	13.8	44.2	34.7	3.3		7.4	38.4	54.2	2.2
Dewey Beach town	106	—	10.4	44.3	45.3	—		10.4	42.5	47.2	4.7
Henlopen Acres town	55	—	—	29.1	70.9	—		—	29.1	70.9	—
Lewes city	1 024	1.1	12.5	41.7	43.3	1.5		14.6	35.5	49.9	.5
Rehoboth Beach city	654	2.4	13.8	44.5	37.5	1.8		7.0	52.9	40.1	2.6
Milford South division	5 122	4	11.0	22.3	61.5	4.8		6.4	28.8	64.8	4.6
Ellendale town	107	—	2.8	21.5	72.9	2.8		15.0	23.4	61.7	8.4
Milford city (pt.)	1 378	—	4.5	23.9	70.2	1.5		7.7	38.6	53.7	2.5
Slaughter Beach town	53	—	22.6	26.4	34.0	17.0		—	24.5	75.5	—
Millsboro division	5 158	3.7	31.7	23.4	35.2	5.9		5.1	37.8	57.1	4.6
Long Neck CDP	450	2.4	34.7	10.4	50.2	2.2		10.9	43.6	45.2	2.2
Millsboro town	707	3.8	7.6	33.7	33.7	4.2		10.2	38.5	51.3	5.0
Milton division	2 949	3.3	14.9	28.5	47.4	5.9		3.5	33.6	62.9	6.3
Milton town	558	2.2	15.8	35.5	44.6	2.0		10.0	34.9	55.0	10.2

Table 13. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
Sussex County—Con.										
Seaford division	6 954	8.5	8.6	28.7	50.9	3.2	7.4	32.7	60.0	6.7
Blades town	303	28.1	7.9	36.0	27.1	1.0	9.2	36.6	54.1	5.3
Seaford city	2 231	17.9	2.7	29.0	49.4	1.0	15.0	37.0	48.0	9.5
Selbyville-Frankford division	6 533	.3	18.2	39.5	34.8	7.1	3.6	29.6	66.8	4.4
Bethony Beach town	175	—	9.1	81.1	8.0	1.7	1.7	49.1	49.1	—
Oagsboro town	165	—	12.7	35.2	47.9	4.2	7.3	26.1	66.7	4.8
Fenwick Island town	82	—	23.2	74.4	2.4	—	2.4	30.5	67.1	—
Frankford town	202	—	6.9	25.7	62.4	5.0	6.4	29.2	64.4	6.9
Milville town	87	—	3.4	47.1	49.4	—	—	20.7	79.3	—
Ocean View town	255	8	11.8	59.6	16.9	11.0	7.5	32.2	60.4	2.4
Selbyville town	531	.4	15.6	28.8	50.1	5.1	8.3	35.8	55.9	9.2
South Bethony town	70	—	11.4	82.9	2.9	2.9	—	40.0	60.0	—

Table 14. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All occupied housing units	Percent with—									No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available				
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more		
The State	247 497	30.5	6.8	21.8	38.5	2.3	8.2	32.5	59.3	3.1	
COUNTY											
Kent County	39 655	21.4	9.7	18.0	46.5	4.4	7.2	32.5	60.3	4.9	
New Castle County	164 161	39.7	3.6	20.5	35.1	1.1	9.0	32.4	58.6	2.2	
Sussex County	43 681	4.1	16.6	30.6	43.7	5.1	6.2	32.6	61.3	5.0	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Arden village, New Castle County	222	47.7	.9	3.2	44.6	3.6	4.1	43.2	52.7	1.4	
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	109	12.8	3.7	13.8	66.1	3.7	1.8	12.8	85.3	—	
Ardentown village, New Castle County	133	49.6	—	12.0	34.6	3.8	4.5	37.6	57.9	3.8	
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	510	48.4	.6	2.5	48.4	—	8.0	38.8	53.1	2.5	
Bethony Beach town, Sussex County	175	—	9.1	81.1	8.0	1.7	1.7	49.1	49.1	—	
Bethel town, Sussex County	54	—	13.0	35.2	51.9	—	7.4	25.9	66.7	3.7	
Blodes town, Sussex County	303	28.1	7.9	36.0	27.1	1.0	9.2	36.6	54.1	5.3	
Bowers town, Kent County	94	2.1	25.5	20.2	47.9	4.3	6.4	46.8	46.8	7.4	
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	452	15.0	7.1	13.5	59.3	5.1	16.8	38.3	44.9	9.3	
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	5 459	32.7	1.9	25.1	39.8	.5	4.7	28.9	66.5	1.4	
Camden town, Kent County	717	43.9	4.0	16.3	34.4	1.3	6.7	35.7	57.6	3.1	
Cheswold town, Kent County	117	42.7	11.1	7.7	35.0	3.4	6.0	47.0	47.0	12.0	
Cloymont CDP, New Castle County	3 928	43.3	1.2	25.6	28.4	1.5	7.4	40.8	51.9	3.0	
Cloyton town, Kent County	465	32.9	12.3	4.9	48.0	1.9	8.4	31.6	60.0	4	
Oagsboro town, Sussex County	165	—	12.7	35.2	47.9	4.2	7.3	26.1	66.7	4.8	
Odelwore City city, New Castle County	603	27.9	7.6	6.1	57.9	.5	13.3	25.7	61.0	2.0	
Oelmar town, Sussex County	291	25.8	4.1	15.5	51.9	2.7	5.2	35.4	59.5	9.6	
Owey Beach town, Sussex County	106	—	10.4	44.3	45.3	—	10.4	42.5	47.2	4.7	
Dover city, Kent County	9 862	52.6	2.4	15.3	28.1	1.7	9.8	40.1	50.1	3.6	
Over Base Housing CDP, Kent County	1 247	12.3	.6	20.0	67.2	—	1.9	36.3	61.7	—	
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	2 485	43.2	2.5	27.2	26.2	1.0	10.4	48.2	41.4	3.5	
Ellendale town, Sussex County	107	—	2.8	21.5	72.9	2.8	15.0	23.4	61.7	8.4	
Elsmere town, New Castle County	2 381	47.6	.9	3.6	47.0	.8	12.3	40.5	47.2	1.6	
Formington town, Kent County	45	—	17.8	13.3	64.4	4.4	—	51.1	48.9	—	
Felton town, Kent County	249	1.2	8.8	47.4	40.6	2.0	2.8	30.1	67.1	3.6	
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	82	—	23.2	74.4	2.4	—	2.4	30.5	67.1	—	
Frankford town, Sussex County	202	—	6.9	25.7	62.4	5.0	6.4	29.2	64.4	6.9	
Frederica town, Kent County	304	—	13.5	10.2	72.0	4.3	7.2	31.6	61.2	10.9	
Georgetown town, Sussex County	1 252	.6	9.9	39.9	47.4	2.2	8.4	34.1	57.5	5.0	
Greenwood town, Sussex County	246	.8	18.3	22.0	53.7	5.3	15.9	29.7	54.5	5.7	
Harrington city, Kent County	908	14.8	5.1	26.2	53.5	.4	10.1	38.7	51.2	10.6	
Hartly town, Kent County	46	—	32.6	13.0	50.0	4.3	10.9	23.9	65.2	4.3	
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	55	—	29.1	70.9	—	—	—	29.1	70.9	—	
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	1 123	32.1	4.7	8.7	52.0	2.5	2.2	23.9	73.9	1	
Houston town, Kent County	181	3.3	10.5	19.3	62.4	4.4	—	27.6	72.4	1.7	
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	666	—	15.3	7.4	74.3	3.0	1.1	33.2	65.8	—	
Kenton town, Kent County	82	—	22.0	26.8	45.1	6.1	15.9	28.0	56.1	—	
Laurel town, Sussex County	1 226	22.4	11.9	25.2	37.8	2.6	23.6	37.4	39.0	9.8	
Leipic town, Kent County	85	—	31.8	—	55.3	12.9	7.1	37.6	55.3	2.4	
Lewes city, Sussex County	1 024	1.1	12.5	41.7	43.3	1.5	14.6	35.5	49.9	5	
Little Creek town, Kent County	69	—	21.7	—	69.6	8.7	8.7	33.3	58.0	2.9	
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	450	2.4	34.7	10.4	50.2	2.2	10.9	43.6	45.6	2.2	
Magnolia town, Kent County	74	2.7	16.2	8.1	71.6	1.4	6.8	36.5	56.8	13.5	
Middletown town, New Castle County	1 417	12.4	18.6	18.7	48.4	2.0	8.2	36.3	55.5	3.8	
Milford city	2 362	.7	5.0	31.9	60.4	2.0	12.8	39.7	47.5	6.5	
Kent County	984	1.6	5.7	43.2	46.6	2.8	20.0	41.3	38.7	12.1	
Sussex County	1 378	—	4.5	23.9	70.2	1.5	7.7	38.6	53.7	2.5	
Millsboro town, Sussex County	707	3.8	7.6	50.6	33.7	4.2	10.2	38.5	51.3	5.0	
Millville town, Sussex County	87	—	3.4	47.1	49.4	—	—	20.7	79.3	—	
Milton town, Sussex County	558	2.2	15.8	35.5	44.6	2.0	10.0	34.9	55.0	10.2	
Newark city, New Castle County	7 469	56.1	1.7	16.8	24.5	9	9.1	29.0	61.9	1.0	
New Castle city, New Castle County	1 882	61.5	—	3.5	34.3	7	7.4	41.8	50.8	2.5	
Newport town, New Castle County	530	39.8	.9	7.0	51.9	4	11.7	53.0	35.3	4.7	
Ocean View town, Sussex County	255	8	11.8	59.6	16.9	11.0	4.4	7.5	32.2	60.4	
Odessa town, New Castle County	137	13.9	4.4	4.4	74.5	2.9	4.4	51.1	44.5	—	
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	4 465	10.6	4.0	46.1	39.0	.3	2.6	34.6	62.8	.3	
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	654	2.4	13.8	44.5	37.5	1.8	7.0	52.9	40.1	2.6	
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	733	4.2	24.0	12.3	55.7	3.8	1.1	36.3	62.6	5.7	
Riverview CDP, Kent County	392	—	14.5	63.3	15.6	6.6	3.3	12.2	84.4	—	
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	667	68.4	—	1.5	30.1	—	2.8	34.3	62.8	—	
Seaford city, Sussex County	2 231	17.9	2.7	29.0	49.4	1.0	15.0	37.0	48.0	9.5	
Selbyville town, Sussex County	531	.4	15.6	28.8	50.1	5.1	8.3	35.8	55.9	9.2	
Slougher Beach town, Sussex County	53	—	22.6	26.4	34.0	17.0	—	24.5	75.5	—	
Smyma town	1 777	43.0	2.6	21.3	31.9	1.2	6.5	39.7	53.8	4.7	
Kent County	1 777	43.0	2.6	21.3	31.9	1.2	6.5	39.7	53.8	4.7	
New Castle County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South Bethony town, Sussex County	70	—	11.4	82.9	2.9	2.9	—	40.0	60.0	—	
Stanton CDP, New Castle County	1 954	35.3	3.7	8.4	52.3	.3	3.8	29.6	66.6	2.4	
Talleyville CDP, New Castle County	2 277	44.9	2.0	5.7	46.8	.6	3.3	25.6	71.1	7	
Townsend town, New Castle County	163	—	16.6	16.0	63.8	3.7	9.8	36.2	54.0	3.1	
Viola town, Kent County	51	—	23.5	29.4	41.2	5.9	—	25.5	74.5	—	
Wilmington city, New Castle County	28 556	44.6	2.2	16.9	35.4	.8	26.9	42.8	30.3	5.9	
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	3 100	48.0	2.3	5.3	43.4	1.1	5.5	31.1	63.4	3.0	
Woodside town, Kent County	52	—	5.8	19.2	71.2	3.8	3.8	48.1	48.1	—	
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	562	2.5	15.8	7.7	68.7	5.3	9.3	34.7	56.0	6.8	
Wyoming town, Kent County	376	38.6	4.3	16.8	39.4	1.1	5.1	34.3	60.6	4.0	

Table 15. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Percent with house- holder moved into unit —			With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with house- holder moved into unit —			Specified renter paying cash rent	
				Median selected monthly owner costs as a per- centage of household income in 1989									Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dol- lars)	
The State	173 874	10.1	27.5	93 778	763	19.5	45 281	200	12.0	73 623	39.9	2.7	495	24.7
Kent County	27 448	11.1	21.0	11 951	671	18.8	6 154	186	12.1	12 207	39.7	2.7	422	24.6
Central Kent division	4 354	12.9	15.3	1 595	644	18.7	570	173	12.7	1 225	39.6	2	394	26.9
Bowers town	62	9.7	27.4	12	550	22.5	22	140	15.7	32	59.4	—	481	23.1
Magnolia town	52	5.8	40.4	27	613	20.4	22	186	14.7	22	59.1	—	357	25.0
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	321	10.6	6.5	107	585	22.6	44	100	13.3	292	27.7	—	399	23.8
Riversview COP	358	25.7	7.0	279	725	20.1	25	167	13.2	34	29.4	—	590	26.0
Viola town	51	15.7	15.7	29	613	14.5	17	111	15.5	—	—	—	—	—
Woodside town	36	38.9	30.6	30	600	13.0	4	175	27.5	16	6.3	—	308	32.5
Woodside East COP	396	13.1	16.9	101	602	18.7	19	187	14.6	166	44.6	—	391	32.1
Oover division	13 036	11.8	21.4	6 777	706	19.1	3 032	189	11.3	7 989	40.4	2.4	446	24.2
Camden town	491	9.0	27.7	258	684	19.2	146	185	12.3	226	37.6	3.1	423	23.7
Cheswold town	59	11.9	33.9	11	592	22.5	16	206	14.5	58	36.2	—	463	23.8
Oover city	5 332	14.1	22.4	3 337	769	19.5	1 286	204	11.6	4 530	43.0	2.1	470	24.6
Oover Base Housing COP	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	7	100	10.0	1 240	35.9	—	407	22.5
Hartly town	35	11.4	37.1	12	550	22.5	15	168	10.0	11	—	27.3	333	10.0
Highland Acres COP	961	6.2	18.9	639	865	19.0	231	191	11.1	162	43.8	—	447	28.0
Kent Acres COP	590	14.2	15.8	213	671	19.9	101	190	10.9	76	31.6	—	523	21.0
Leipscic town (pt.)	64	—	53.1	10	467	21.3	38	180	11.2	21	33.3	4.8	394	24.2
Little Creek town	62	6.5	50.0	26	457	18.6	30	130	14.5	7	14.3	—	350	14.0
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	70	—	54.3	30	750	25.6	6	100	10.0	50	—	—	363	15.6
Rodney Village COP	355	3.1	27.6	304	490	15.0	43	183	10.0	312	46.8	3.2	434	24.7
Wyoming town	245	5.7	35.1	136	591	15.6	99	197	12.4	131	25.2	3.1	395	21.3
Felton division	1 471	9.2	19.3	514	594	18.9	252	177	12.0	290	24.1	8.6	390	25.6
Felton town	2 12	16.5	19.8	149	579	23.9	41	171	12.2	37	62.2	—	339	16.8
Harrington division	2 606	7.9	26.7	837	560	15.9	728	184	13.4	712	45.5	5.3	338	29.0
Farrington town	31	—	—	500	12	15.0	10	170	10.0	14	170	—	410	20.0
Harrington city	612	6.5	33.5	269	510	18.1	301	198	13.7	296	49.7	5.4	349	29.2
Houston town	158	8.2	35.4	59	563	14.7	45	166	12.2	23	65.2	—	339	30.5
Kenton division	1 314	9.8	14.1	349	691	21.6	187	193	11.4	186	37.1	7.5	372	26.1
Kenton town	57	5.3	40.4	18	525	12.9	18	194	10.0	25	4.0	36.0	332	19.1
Midford North division	1 732	6.5	30.0	656	609	16.6	560	185	13.6	952	31.6	5.1	357	21.1
Fredricka town	205	8.8	28.8	85	635	22.1	60	187	14.6	99	45.9	6.1	391	25.8
Midford city (pt.)	340	4.7	44.7	140	552	15.7	190	191	16.5	644	23.9	5.6	333	21.3
Smyrna division	2 935	12.7	21.6	1 223	685	19.5	825	190	12.7	853	41.1	2.1	395	25.6
Cloyton town (pt.)	382	11.0	28.5	115	643	19.8	116	177	13.9	83	21.7	3.6	437	21.4
Leipsic town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smyrna town (pt.)	1 187	8.5	32.2	652	718	18.4	469	197	12.7	590	45.3	1.4	398	27.2
New Castle County	112 040	10.0	30.2	70 554	811	19.8	28 461	215	11.9	52 121	40.5	2.3	524	24.8
Brandywine division	22 772	6.4	35.5	14 118	877	17.9	6 773	240	11.4	8 686	39.1	2.6	538	24.4
Arden village	163	2.5	47.2	69	781	22.8	73	277	14.0	59	16.9	6.8	458	24.7
Ardencroft village	97	2.1	17.5	80	789	21.0	16	250	11.4	12	41.7	—	475	25.0
Ardentown village	101	4.0	45.5	53	779	20.3	42	228	12.0	32	21.9	9.4	492	24.5
Belleville town	411	2.9	43.8	221	726	18.9	157	198	13.1	99	27.3	8.1	434	22.5
Cloymont COP	2 119	7.6	41.2	1 249	733	20.1	212	201	11.9	1 809	38.4	3.4	488	24.0
Edgemoor COP (pt.)	1 457	11.5	28.3	781	730	18.9	428	200	13.4	1 028	33.8	1.9	575	24.4
Talleyville COP	1 802	5.7	37.7	1 152	877	17.2	538	230	11.5	475	41.1	4.0	538	25.8
Wilmingtown city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Pender division	4 592	20.7	9.7	3 266	900	22.7	509	218	12.2	1 575	57.2	4	567	21.6
Newark city (pt.)	9	—	100.0	—	—	—	9	225	32.5	—	—	—	—	—
Greater Newark division	12 310	10.1	25.3	9 178	822	19.5	2 283	199	10.9	7 980	46.7	7	541	27.3
Brookside COP	3 405	6.6	25.1	2 916	723	19.4	567	211	10.8	1 854	36.7	—	530	22.6
Newark city (pt.)	4 194	11.1	27.6	2 847	866	19.2	1 066	228	10.7	3 266	48.4	1.3	534	32.9
Pike Creek COP (pt.)	1 151	16.5	11.1	1 063	1 012	21.3	80	259	10.0	1 051	53.1	—	634	24.0
Lower Christina division	10 440	6.8	47.9	5 591	673	19.1	4 252	191	11.8	3 924	34.1	4.0	483	25.1
Elsmere town	1 632	8.6	48.6	1 017	647	19.0	565	196	12.3	749	37.0	5.3	434	23.4
Newport town	236	7.6	48.7	93	654	18.6	111	187	11.8	294	33.3	3.7	480	27.0
Wilmingtown city (pt.)	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middletown-Odessa division	4 985	10.1	18.6	2 389	799	20.8	958	197	12.1	918	29.0	5.0	341	23.5
Middletown town	1 009	8.7	23.2	296	670	20.8	261	196	12.4	408	31.4	3.4	324	26.6
Odessa town	93	6.5	47.3	42	800	16.2	46	200	11.0	44	29.5	—	400	20.0
Smyrna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend town	109	12.8	36.7	47	569	16.2	50	185	18.5	54	24.1	11.1	434	30.0
New Castle division	17 031	13.7	30.4	11 247	709	18.8	3 623	194	11.8	7 593	46.6	1.3	547	23.7
New Castle city (pt.)	1 381	8.8	37.9	755	673	16.7	475	196	11.7	501	32.7	4.2	490	19.7
Wilmingtown city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmingtown Manor COP	2 469	7.1	47.6	1 577	684	16.7	803	187	11.7	631	44.2	1.7	439	25.6
Piedmont division	7 099	12.1	17.3	4 956	1 470	21.2	1 290	322	11.3	1 246	31.9	4.9	637	23.3
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	12 093	9.9	27.0	7 422	913	20.9	2 737	215	11.4	3 148	44.6	1.5	601	23.5
Pike Creek COP (pt.)	1 579	18.2	1.2	946	575	20.9	112	252	11.0	684	33.6	1.3	626	24.6
Stanton COP	1 519	7.3	51.2	715	519	19.8	578	115	12.5	435	44.8	4.6	507	22.9
Red Lion division	1 159	7.6	26.1	531	712	16.6	365	191	13.1	189	25.9	16.9	420	21.6
Delaware City city	499	8.8	35.9	202	671	19.1	223	198	13.1	104	36.5	18.3	460	22.6
Upper Christina division	4 386	15.4	17.2	3 734	829	21.0	492	195	11.9	3 485	47.9	1	541	22.7
Wilmingtown division	15 173	7.7	36.8	8 122	680	19.7	5 179	196	13.9	13 377	32.9	3.6	450	26.8
Edgemoor COP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmingtown city (pt.)	15 173	7.7	36.8	8 122	680	19.7	5 179	196	13.9	13 377	32.9	3.6	450	26.8
Sussex County	34 386	9.6	24.0	11 273	602	18.8	10 666	177	12.3	9 295	37.1	4.7	383	24.5
Bridgeville Greenwood division	2 011	8.4	32.2	521	558	18.9	617	173	13.5	526	31.7	9.5	350	25.6
Bridgetown town	287	7.0	42.5	112	528	17.5	161	187	15.5	165	23.6	4.2</		

Table 15. **Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
Sussex County—Con.														
Lewes division—Con.														
Rehoboth Beach city	450	5.3	36.4	103	922	22.8	309	244	13.7	204	37.7	8.3	493	32.5
Milford South division	4 027	8.9	28.4	1 556	569	21.0	1 353	177	12.0	1 095	38.8	5.2	383	22.5
Ellendale town	83	—	60.2	46	415	26.5	37	215	12.6	24	50.0	50.0	400	10.0
Milford city (pt.)	913	3.8	32.4	372	597	21.2	453	196	13.0	465	48.2	1.7	398	25.9
Slaughter Beach town	33	24.2	6.1	12	433	17.1	19	164	11.9	20	30.0	—	340	15.0
Millsboro division	4 216	12.8	15.4	872	579	19.3	1 068	168	12.2	942	33.9	3.9	339	22.1
Long Neck CDP	429	10.5	6.3	—	—	—	33	152	14.3	21	100.0	—	309	10.0
Millsboro town	391	9.2	35.0	124	654	22.9	238	171	13.8	316	30.1	2.2	347	26.3
Milton division	2 414	11.6	22.5	769	621	18.9	639	163	12.2	535	39.8	3.7	442	24.8
Milton town	355	7.9	43.1	130	594	15.5	178	161	14.1	203	34.5	2.5	396	25.3
Seaford division	5 280	8.4	26.7	2 231	603	17.2	1 620	180	11.9	1 674	34.3	4.5	360	22.9
Blades town	175	5.7	24.6	89	513	21.1	77	175	14.3	128	50.8	2.3	374	25.0
Seaford city	1 278	4.6	34.5	666	592	19.5	524	194	12.7	953	30.6	3.7	351	23.6
Selbyville-Frankford division	5 293	8.8	22.0	1 739	615	19.4	1 724	180	12.1	1 240	41.7	4.6	419	23.0
Bethany Beach town	122	1.6	14.8	50	700	16.1	69	228	12.8	53	54.7	—	561	22.2
Oagsboro town	130	5.4	38.5	47	539	15.7	54	181	12.9	35	37.1	20.0	367	28.5
Fenwick Island town	78	10.3	19.2	31	1 094	20.5	47	236	13.1	4	—	—	875	32.5
Frankford town	158	6.3	35.4	79	495	20.2	62	176	11.9	44	34.1	—	346	18.5
Milville town	70	10.0	17.1	37	625	23.1	24	146	10.0	17	29.4	—	475	15.0
Ocean View town	213	9	25.4	89	625	17.5	101	166	12.8	42	23.8	—	470	21.5
Selbyville town	383	8.1	39.7	113	633	19.2	198	196	13.0	148	41.2	—	379	21.6
South Bethany town	68	7.4	11.8	31	638	19.4	37	179	11.0	2	100.0	—	—	—

Table 16. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Percent with householder moved into unit —			With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit —			Specified renter paying cash rent	
				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989			Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989						Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
The State	173 874	10.1	27.5	93 778	763	19.5	45 281	200	12.0	73 623	39.9	2.7	495	24.7
COUNTY														
Kent County	27 448	11.1	21.0	11 951	671	18.8	6 154	186	12.1	12 207	39.7	2.7	422	24.6
New Castle County	112 040	10.0	30.2	70 554	811	19.8	28 461	215	11.9	52 121	40.5	2.3	524	24.8
Sussex County	34 386	9.6	24.0	11 273	602	18.8	10 666	177	12.3	9 295	37.1	4.7	383	24.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arden village, New Castle County	163	2.5	47.2	69	781	22.8	73	277	14.0	59	16.9	6.8	458	24.7
Blancfort village, New Castle County	97	2.1	17.5	80	789	21.0	16	250	11.4	12	41.7	—	475	25.0
Ardenwood village, New Castle County	101	4.0	45.5	53	779	20.3	42	228	12.0	32	21.9	9.4	492	24.5
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	411	2.9	43.8	221	726	18.9	157	198	13.1	99	27.3	8.1	434	22.5
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	122	1.6	14.8	50	700	16.1	69	228	12.8	53	54.7	—	561	22.2
Bethel town, Sussex County	42	2.4	45.2	14	625	26.4	24	165	16.0	12	75.0	—	483	22.5
Blades town, Sussex County	175	5.7	24.6	89	513	21.1	77	175	14.3	128	50.8	2.3	374	25.0
Bowers town, Kent County	62	9.7	27.4	12	550	22.5	22	140	15.7	32	59.4	—	481	23.1
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	287	7.0	42.5	112	528	17.5	161	187	15.5	165	23.6	4.2	328	26.6
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	3 605	6.6	25.1	2 916	723	19.4	567	211	10.8	1 854	36.7	—	530	22.6
Camden town, Kent County	491	9.0	27.7	258	684	19.2	146	185	12.3	226	37.6	3.1	423	23.7
Cheswold town, Kent County	59	11.9	33.9	11	592	22.5	16	206	14.5	58	36.6	—	463	23.8
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	2 119	7.6	41.2	1 249	733	20.7	722	201	11.9	1 809	38.4	3.4	488	24.0
Clayton town, Kent County	382	11.0	28.5	115	643	19.8	116	177	13.9	83	21.7	3.6	437	21.4
Oceanboro town, Sussex County	130	5.4	38.5	47	539	15.7	54	181	12.9	35	37.1	20.0	367	28.5
Delaware City city, New Castle County	499	8.8	35.9	202	671	19.1	223	198	13.1	104	36.5	18.3	460	22.6
Delmar town, Sussex County	205	2.9	41.0	91	644	16.9	106	238	14.1	86	58.1	2.3	400	15.3
Owney Beach town, Sussex County	65	13.8	27.7	25	694	35.0+	23	275	12.1	41	48.8	—	678	35.0+
Overs town, Kent County	5 332	14.1	22.4	3 337	769	19.5	1 286	204	11.6	4 530	43.0	2.1	470	24.6
Overs Base Housing CDP, Kent County	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	7	100—	10.0	1 240	35.9	—	407	22.5
Edgemore CDP, New Castle County	1 457	11.5	28.3	781	730	18.9	428	200	13.4	1 028	33.8	1.9	575	24.4
Ellendale town, Sussex County	83	—	60.2	46	615	26.5	37	215	12.6	24	50.0	50.0	400	10.0
Elsmere town, New Castle County	1 632	8.6	48.6	1 017	647	19.0	565	196	12.3	749	37.0	5.3	434	23.4
Farmington town, Kent County	31	—	41.9	12	500	15.0	14	170	10.0	14	21.4	—	410	20.0
Felton town, Kent County	212	16.5	19.8	149	579	23.9	41	171	12.2	37	62.2	—	339	16.8
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	78	10.3	19.2	31	094	20.5	47	236	13.1	4	—	—	875	32.5
Frankford town, Sussex County	158	6.3	35.4	79	495	20.2	62	176	11.6	44	34.1	—	346	18.5
Frederica town, Kent County	205	8.8	28.8	85	634	22.1	60	187	14.6	99	45.5	6.1	391	28.8
Georgetown town, Sussex County	848	5.4	42.8	360	574	21.8	410	162	12.8	404	55.4	1.0	352	28.4
Greenwood town, Sussex County	181	5.0	51.4	69	469	19.7	89	158	12.4	65	32.3	6.2	411	34.2
Horrytown city, Kent County	612	6.5	33.5	269	510	18.1	301	198	13.7	296	49.7	5.4	349	29.2
Horly town, Kent County	35	11.4	37.1	12	550	22.5	15	168	10.0	11	—	27.3	333	10.0
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	55	4.0	40.0	9	344	12.9	346	46	11.5	—	—	—	—	—
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	961	6.2	18.9	639	865	19.0	231	191	11.1	162	43.8	—	447	28.0
Houston town, Kent County	158	8.2	35.4	59	563	14.7	45	166	12.2	23	65.2	—	339	30.5
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	590	14.2	15.8	213	671	19.9	101	190	10.9	76	31.6	—	523	21.0
Kenton town, Kent County	57	5.3	40.4	18	525	12.9	18	194	10.0	25	4.0	36.0	332	19.1
Laurel town, Sussex County	640	2.8	42.5	279	531	18.8	321	181	14.7	586	26.8	4.6	236	26.9
Leipic town, Kent County	64	—	53.1	10	467	10.3	38	180	11.2	21	33.3	4.8	394	24.2
Lewes city, Sussex County	664	6.8	31.0	315	888	20.2	283	186	12.6	360	35.6	3.3	376	27.2
Little Creek town, Kent County	62	6.5	50.0	26	457	18.6	30	144	13.0	7	14.3	—	350	26.7
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	429	10.5	6.3	—	—	—	33	152	14.3	21	100.0	—	309	10.0
Magnolia town, Kent County	52	5.8	40.4	27	613	20.4	22	186	14.7	22	59.1	—	357	25.0
Middletown town, New Castle County	1 009	8.7	23.2	296	670	20.8	261	196	12.4	408	31.4	3.4	324	26.6
Milford city	1 253	4.1	35.8	512	576	20.4	643	194	13.9	1 109	34.0	4.0	377	22.8
Kent County	940	4.7	44.7	140	552	15.7	190	191	16.5	644	23.8	5.6	333	21.3
Sussex County	313	3.8	32.4	372	597	21.2	453	196	13.0	465	48.2	1.7	398	25.9
Millsboro town, Sussex County	391	9.2	35.0	124	654	22.9	238	171	13.8	316	30.1	2.2	347	26.3
Millville town, Sussex County	70	10.0	17.1	37	625	23.1	24	146	10.0	17	29.4	—	475	15.0
Milton town, Sussex County	7	7.9	43.1	130	594	17.1	161	176	14.1	203	34.5	2.5	396	25.3
Newark city, New Castle County	4 203	11.1	27.8	2 847	866	19.2	1 075	228	10.8	3 266	48.8	1.3	334	32.9
New Castle city, New Castle County	1 381	8.8	37.9	755	673	16.7	475	196	11.7	501	32.7	4.2	490	19.7
Newport town, New Castle County	236	7.6	48.7	93	654	18.6	111	187	11.3	294	33.3	3.7	480	27.0
Ocean View town, Sussex County	213	9	25.4	89	625	17.5	101	166	12.8	42	23.8	—	470	21.5
Odessa town, New Castle County	93	6.5	47.3	42	800	16.2	46	200	11.0	44	29.5	—	400	20.0
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	2 730	17.5	5.4	2 009	979	21.1	192	255	10.5	1 735	45.4	—	630	24.2
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	2 469	5.3	36.4	1 03	922	22.4	309	244	13.7	204	37.7	8.3	493	32.5
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	391	8.7	15.1	137	610	23.2	50	100—	12.8	342	23.7	—	386	22.7
Riverview CDP, Kent County	358	25.7	7.0	279	725	20.1	25	167	13.2	34	29.4	—	590	26.0
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	355	3.1	27.6	304	490	15.0	43	183	10.0	312	46.8	3.2	434	24.7
Seaford city, Sussex County	1 278	4.6	34.5	666	592	19.5	524	194	12.7	913	30.6	3.7	351	23.6
Sevierville town, Sussex County	383	8.1	39.7	113	633	19.2	198	196	13.0	148	41.2	—	379	21.6
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	33	24.2	6.1	12	433	17.1	19	164	11.9	20	30.0	—	340	15.0
Smyrna town	1 187	8.5	32.2	652	718	18.4	469	197	12.7	590	45.3	1.4	398	27.2
Kent County	1 187	8.5	32.2	652	718	18.4	469	197	12.7	590	45.3	1.4	398	27.2
New Castle County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bethany town, Sussex County	68	7.4	11.8	31	638	19.4	37	179	11.0	2	100.0	—	—	—
Stanton CDP, New Castle County	1 519	5.0	51.2	685	712	19.8	578	206	11.5	435	34.0	4.6	507	22.9
Talleyville CDP, New Castle County	1 802	5.7	37.7	1 152	877	17.2	538	230	11.5	475	41.1	4.0	538	25.8
Townsend town, New Castle County	109	12.8	36.7	47	569	16.2	50	185	18.5	54	24.1	11.1	434	30.0
Viola town, Kent County	51	15.7	15.7	29	613	14.5	17	111	15.5	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington city, New Castle County	15 179	7.7	36.8	8 122	680	19.7	5 185	196	13.7	13 377	32.9	3.1	450	26.8
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	2 469	7.1	47.6	1 577	1 483	16.7	803	117	18.7	631	44.2	1.7	439	25.6
Woodside town, Kent County	36	38.9	30.0	30	600	13.0	4	175	27.5	16	6.3	—	308	32.5
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	396	13.1	16.9	101	602	18.7	19	187	14.6	166	44.6	—	391	32.1
Wyoming town, Kent County	245	5.7	35.1	136	591	15.6	99	197	12.4	131	25.2	3.1	395	21.3

Table 17. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 18. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 19. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	666 168	15.4	60	34 599	35 123	39 986	40 515	20 210	20 823
Kent County	110 993	17.2	116	28 983	30 011	33 004	34 183	16 718	18 145
Central Kent division	15 838	15.6	258	27 437	30 047	29 971	32 967	16 168	19 434
Bowers town	179	48.6	977	16 587	25 868	25 043	29 892	7 184	14 311
Magnolia town	211	48.8	1 089	23 625	34 782	27 487	36 569	7 959	15 755
Rising Sun-Lebanon COP (pt.)	1 915	11.0	605	22 669	30 198	23 424	31 194	16 630	24 941
Riverview CDP	1 138	12.0	1 605	35 880	51 368	37 212	54 753	11 414	31 722
Violet town	153	32.7	1 457	28 408	40 228	29 969	42 104	14 591	34 591
Woodside town	140	43.6	1 074	21 300	35 817	29 959	37 218	9 741	28 948
Woodside East COP	1 655	12.6	655	17 130	25 843	16 642	25 833	11 317	28 321
Dover division	59 473	17.5	168	29 762	31 036	33 870	35 496	19 014	20 743
Comden town	1 899	46.1	374	29 421	32 278	31 087	35 335	17 336	23 262
Cheswold town	321	43.6	623	19 376	26 419	19 045	27 296	10 684	25 908
Dover city	27 630	14.0	293	30 290	32 326	36 601	39 835	18 834	21 175
Dover Base Housing COP	4 376	15.7	248	22 543	25 298	22 543	25 298	—	—
Hortly town	107	53.3	1 061	25 143	35 738	24 852	37 619	3 504	25 994
Highland Acres COP	3 151	19.9	1 095	43 498	50 516	46 567	60 046	20 978	28 816
Kent Acres CDP	1 807	16.0	769	30 295	36 228	33 387	39 693	11 949	28 184
Leipsic town (pt.)	236	47.0	812	22 239	29 604	22 776	29 889	18 019	30 904
Little Creek town	167	44.9	971	20 478	30 414	23 452	33 238	8 626	15 120
Rising Sun-Lebanon COP (pt.)	262	10.7	1 745	20 950	35 807	26 113	48 175	10 002	14 998
Rodney Village COP	1 745	17.1	645	26 784	36 050	29 010	37 473	14 184	28 257
Wyoming town	1 745	48.1	444	30 516	35 243	36 798	44 944	14 873	27 957
Felton division	4 844	19.5	408	28 994	32 130	31 915	35 440	11 057	20 201
Felton town	683	40.3	887	29 881	32 652	31 079	34 742	11 435	23 008
Harrington division	9 018	17.5	410	24 604	27 510	29 011	33 442	9 565	15 216
Farmington town	122	51.6	540	22 269	26 265	21 392	25 924	5 744	16 804
Harrington city	2 311	15.7	663	19 806	26 417	25 571	35 028	7 574	12 250
Houston town	487	36.8	801	25 613	31 098	26 429	33 929	8 067	28 065
Kenton division	4 429	18.8	486	27 189	30 663	29 552	34 234	10 505	19 276
Kenton town	232	40.9	1 211	27 015	32 537	28 448	32 759	6 783	19 276
Milford North division	6 758	18.6	406	25 662	29 177	31 523	35 419	9 112	11 771
Frederica town	761	44.3	572	21 404	26 578	25 535	30 000	10 660	14 490
Milford city (pt.)	2 476	15.3	524	17 873	23 610	25 151	30 215	7 092	10 755
Smyrna division	10 633	15.5	393	27 188	31 549	31 941	35 801	13 821	17 769
Cloyton town	1 163	42.7	553	26 672	30 564	29 709	37 005	13 325	16 722
Leipsic town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smyrna town (pt.)	5 231	11.9	673	23 613	30 792	27 588	37 752	9 311	16 611
New Castle County	441 946	13.9	83	38 249	38 986	44 810	45 583	22 667	23 749
Brandywine division	80 434	16.1	209	43 303	44 954	51 316	53 189	23 891	25 713
Ardens village	477	45.7	1 096	29 262	35 443	37 957	47 271	22 888	26 940
Ardencroft village	282	55.3	1 275	37 102	52 469	40 372	53 418	26 330	51 795
Ardentown village	325	47.7	1 290	40 415	46 379	46 128	61 308	19 190	27 060
Bellefonte town	1 243	43.8	1 527	32 281	36 510	38 851	44 564	17 070	21 710
Cloymont COP	9 800	14.3	344	29 956	32 055	32 814	38 685	19 188	23 318
Edgemore COP (pt.)	5 853	11.6	609	30 866	35 569	34 009	39 720	22 154	27 684
Tolleville CDP	6 346	15.6	865	45 384	52 387	51 997	58 838	21 327	27 367
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Pencader division	17 719	11.4	317	42 863	46 349	47 202	51 122	26 726	31 028
Newark city (pt.)	14	14.3	—	—	10 000	—	10 000	—	—
Greater Newark division	61 003	13.1	190	38 828	40 615	46 973	49 284	21 583	23 861
Brookside CDP	15 307	12.1	324	38 129	41 033	40 963	44 554	23 596	28 834
Newark city (pt.)	25 084	13.9	299	36 946	40 307	52 417	56 907	16 569	20 378
Pike Creek COP (pt.)	5 438	10.7	770	42 938	48 300	51 250	60 577	25 497	35 604
Lower Christina division	36 543	15.6	499	32 072	33 848	37 423	39 112	17 962	20 454
Elsmere town	5 935	14.4	1 222	29 489	33 368	34 383	38 991	15 701	19 708
Newport town	1 240	41.8	415	23 422	26 753	24 109	28 164	15 034	21 203
Wilmington city (pt.)	3	66.7	—	—	12 500	—	12 500	—	—
Middletown-Odessa division	18 578	15.5	291	37 405	40 531	40 771	43 605	13 566	18 470
Middletown town	3 834	13.9	499	26 626	32 251	31 137	36 288	8 383	14 259
Odessa town	303	47.5	1 332	24 663	30 694	29 137	39 851	9 972	19 193
Smyrna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend town	322	47.2	927	25 242	37 189	28 665	39 143	10 081	21 129
New Castle division	67 798	13.0	152	35 185	36 625	39 006	40 829	24 736	26 742
New Castle city	4 837	15.9	636	34 172	38 905	37 372	43 612	22 648	29 964
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington Manor COP	8 568	15.1	401	33 826	38 317	38 824	44 053	18 330	22 751
Piedmont division	24 402	14.6	555	69 398	75 126	76 406	80 601	29 487	38 925
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	38 732	12.7	266	42 806	45 352	48 993	51 765	25 751	28 743
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	4 725	10.4	1 010	40 322	45 608	47 164	58 041	27 486	35 632
Stanton COP	5 028	12.8	571	33 586	38 614	37 951	42 893	14 652	21 525
Red Lion division	4 033	18.8	512	35 859	42 079	41 778	47 621	10 771	17 214
Delaware City city	1 682	27.2	534	33 724	39 341	38 665	44 590	9 411	14 516
Upper Christina division	21 177	12.3	287	39 846	42 003	44 033	46 831	26 591	30 576
Wilmington division	71 526	13.1	210	25 687	27 103	30 048	32 257	16 899	19 131
Edgemore CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington city (pt.)	71 526	13.1	210	25 687	27 103	30 048	32 257	16 899	19 131
Sussex County	113 229	19.5	106	26 488	27 319	30 668	31 556	13 555	14 598
Bridgeville-Greenwood division	6 899	27.3	303	24 566	26 923	27 660	30 521	10 655	14 650
Bridgeville town	1 210	28.5	339	20 122	26 508	25 539	30 865	6 324	9 995
Greenwood town	578	41.9	468	16 220	19 540	19 277	25 744	8 955	14 131
Georgetown division	7 776	19.1	385	25 356	30 113	30 925	34 169	11 858	16 965
Georgetown town	3 732	22.4	545	21 510	25 566	25 502	31 059	9 158	16 979
Laurel-Delmar division	15 086	19.9	254	25 114	28 073	29 024	31 374	8 870	11 673
Bethel town	178	43.8	886	18 629	26 597	20 131	32 303	6 019	21 472
Delmar town	962	34.6	885	30 251	36 429	31 674	37 099	10 368	24 596
Laurel town	3 226	14.3	651	13 716	22 031	20 718	24 666	4 983	9 578
Lewes division	13 628	18.5	422	24 881	27 390	31 442	35 648	14 557	16 866
Owney Beach town	204	28.4	3 454	12 603	25 628	24 035	56 773	3 080	9 418
Henlopen Acres town	107	41.1	3 702	34 446	74 293	45 317	76 169	18 045	134 773
Lewes city	2 295	17.1	1 445	21 557	28 096	28 460	46 195	6 921	16 168
Rehoboth Beach city	1 234	38.3	832	29 028	33 938	38 154	47 000	12 140	21 988
Milford South division	14 044	14.4	312	26 917	30 156	30 156	34 148	12 650	14 935
Ellendale town	313	20.1	1 517	17 154	39 591	21 143	45 809	6 801	41 150
Milford city (pt.)	3 564	12.3	887	25 286	29 809	27 635	32 273	9 932	16 565
Slaughter Beach town	114	36.0	1 489	25 918	44 248	29 258	48 489	14 721	26 389
Millsboro division	12 897	18.7	268	22 138	24 457	25 025	27 374	12 168	15 378
Long Neck CDP	886	13.3	1 159	16 955	24 118	23 185	32 926	8 152	14 808
Millsboro town	1 643	27.8	611	18 122	22 738	24 084	30 627	7 901	12 415

Table 19. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)					
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Sussex County—Con									
Milton division	7 671	19.3	385	25 710	28 785	29 387	32 718	12 964	16 122
Milton town	1 417	36.5	478	18 176	23 851	23 430	31 155	8 139	11 542
Seaford division	18 897	13.0	359	27 596	30 501	32 035	35 511	13 447	17 311
Blades town	834	41.1	492	19 099	23 151	21 384	26 226	8 112	11 939
Seaford city	5 689	11.3	596	21 960	28 259	27 575	34 349	11 807	16 109
Selbyville-Frankford division	16 331	29.4	204	27 034	28 669	30 512	31 769	13 275	15 105
Bethany Beach town	326	42.9	1 635	27 805	32 682	30 604	37 682	15 168	28 047
Ogehosho town	398	49.7	782	22 803	30 498	30 411	36 475	11 760	19 296
Fenwick Island town	186	40.3	1 586	29 768	42 131	33 137	50 704	8 985	39 728
Frankford town	591	45.7	604	23 356	28 295	25 417	30 833	9 996	14 503
Millville town	206	37.9	2 565	30 880	42 504	32 900	46 275	18 093	30 954
Ocean View town	606	32.7	838	26 311	34 351	30 895	41 169	12 475	25 656
Selbyville town	1 335	43.0	442	24 643	29 161	30 423	35 876	12 022	15 904
South Bethony town	148	45.9	1 381	29 868	39 737	30 827	39 528	25 270	44 663

Table 20. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Household		Family		Nonfamily household			
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
			Lower		Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
The State -----	666 168	15.4	60	34 599	35 123	39 986	40 515	20 210	20 823	
COUNTY										
Kent County -----	110 993	17.2	116	28 983	30 011	33 004	34 183	16 718	18 145	
New Castle County -----	441 946	13.9	83	38 249	38 986	44 810	45 583	22 667	23 749	
Sussex County -----	113 229	19.5	106	26 488	27 319	30 668	31 556	13 555	14 598	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Arden village, New Castle County -----	477	45.7	1 096	29 262	35 443	37 957	47 271	22 888	26 940	
Ardencroft village, New Castle County -----	282	55.3	1 275	37 102	52 469	40 372	53 418	26 330	51 795	
Ardentown village, New Castle County -----	325	47.7	1 290	40 415	46 379	46 128	61 308	19 190	27 060	
Bellefonte town, New Castle County -----	1 243	43.8	527	32 281	36 510	38 851	44 564	17 070	21 710	
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County -----	326	42.9	1 635	27 805	32 682	30 604	37 682	15 168	28 047	
Berthel town, Sussex County -----	178	43.8	886	18 629	26 597	20 131	32 303	6 019	21 472	
Blodes town, Sussex County -----	834	41.1	492	19 099	23 151	21 384	26 226	8 112	11 935	
Bowers town, Kent County -----	179	48.6	977	16 587	25 868	25 043	29 892	7 184	14 311	
Bridgeville town, Sussex County -----	1 210	28.5	539	20 122	26 508	25 539	30 865	6 324	9 995	
Brookside CDP, New Castle County -----	15 307	12.1	324	38 129	41 033	40 963	44 554	23 596	28 834	
Camden town, Kent County -----	1 899	46.1	374	29 421	32 278	31 087	35 335	17 336	23 262	
Cheswold town, Kent County -----	321	43.6	623	19 376	26 419	19 045	27 296	10 684	25 908	
Cloymont CDP, New Castle County -----	9 800	14.3	344	29 956	32 055	32 814	38 685	19 188	23 318	
Cloyton town, Kent County -----	1 163	42.7	553	26 672	30 564	29 709	37 005	13 325	16 722	
Dagsboro town, Sussex County -----	398	49.7	782	22 803	30 498	30 411	36 475	11 760	19 296	
Delaware City city, New Castle County -----	1 682	27.2	534	33 724	39 341	38 665	44 590	9 411	14 516	
Delmar town, Sussex County -----	962	34.6	485	30 251	36 429	31 674	37 099	10 368	24 596	
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County -----	204	28.4	3 544	12 603	25 628	24 035	56 773	3 080	9 418	
Dover city, Kent County -----	27 630	14.0	293	30 290	32 326	36 601	39 835	18 834	21 175	
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County -----	4 376	15.7	248	22 543	25 298	22 543	25 298	—	—	
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County -----	5 853	11.6	609	30 866	35 569	34 009	39 720	21 154	27 684	
Ellendale town, Sussex County -----	313	20.1	1 517	17 154	39 591	21 146	45 809	6 801	41 150	
Elsmere town, New Castle County -----	5 935	14.4	422	29 489	33 368	34 383	38 991	15 701	19 708	
Formington town, Kent County -----	122	51.6	540	22 269	26 265	21 392	25 244	5 974	16 804	
Felton town, Kent County -----	683	40.3	887	29 881	32 652	31 079	34 742	11 435	23 008	
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County -----	186	40.3	1 586	29 768	42 131	33 137	50 704	8 985	39 728	
Frankford town, Sussex County -----	591	45.7	604	23 356	28 295	25 417	30 833	9 996	14 503	
Frederica town, Kent County -----	761	44.3	572	21 404	26 578	25 535	30 000	10 660	14 490	
Georgetown town, Sussex County -----	3 732	22.4	545	21 510	25 566	25 502	31 059	9 158	16 979	
Greenwood town, Sussex County -----	578	41.9	468	16 220	19 540	19 277	25 744	8 955	14 131	
Harrington city, Kent County -----	2 311	15.7	663	19 806	26 417	25 571	35 028	7 574	12 250	
Horley town, Kent County -----	107	53.3	1 061	25 143	35 738	24 852	37 619	3 504	25 994	
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County -----	107	41.1	3 702	34 446	74 293	45 317	76 169	18 045	134 773	
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County -----	3 151	19.9	1 095	43 498	50 516	46 567	60 046	20 978	28 816	
Houston town, Kent County -----	487	36.8	801	25 613	31 098	26 429	33 929	8 067	28 065	
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County -----	1 807	16.0	769	30 295	36 228	33 387	39 693	11 949	28 184	
Kenton town, Kent County -----	232	40.9	1 211	27 015	32 537	28 448	32 759	6 783	19 276	
Laurel town, Sussex County -----	3 226	14.3	651	13 716	22 031	20 718	24 666	4 983	9 578	
Lepic town, Kent County -----	236	47.0	812	22 239	29 604	22 776	29 889	18 019	30 904	
Lewes city, Sussex County -----	2 295	17.1	1 445	21 557	28 096	28 466	46 195	6 921	16 168	
Little Creek town, Kent County -----	167	44.9	971	20 478	30 414	23 452	33 238	8 626	15 120	
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County -----	886	13.3	1 159	16 955	24 118	23 185	32 926	8 152	14 808	
Magnolia town, Kent County -----	211	48.8	1 089	23 625	34 782	27 487	36 569	7 959	15 755	
Middletown town, New Castle County -----	3 834	13.9	499	26 626	32 251	31 137	36 288	8 383	14 259	
Milford city -----	6 040	13.6	556	22 414	26 445	27 229	31 054	8 375	13 359	
Kent County -----	2 476	15.3	524	17 873	23 610	25 151	30 215	7 092	10 755	
Sussex County -----	3 564	12.3	887	25 286	29 809	27 635	32 273	9 932	16 565	
Millsboro town, Sussex County -----	1 643	27.8	611	18 122	22 738	24 084	30 627	7 901	12 415	
Milville town, Sussex County -----	206	37.9	2 565	30 880	42 504	32 900	46 275	18 093	30 954	
Milton town, Sussex County -----	1 417	36.5	478	18 176	23 851	23 430	31 155	8 139	11 542	
Newark city, New Castle County -----	25 098	13.9	299	36 903	40 258	52 342	56 849	16 569	20 379	
New Castle city, New Castle County -----	4 837	15.9	636	34 172	38 905	37 372	43 612	22 648	29 964	
Newport town, New Castle County -----	1 240	41.8	1 415	23 422	26 753	24 109	28 164	15 034	21 203	
Ocean View town, Sussex County -----	636	47.2	838	26 311	34 351	30 895	41 169	12 475	25 656	
Odessa town, New Castle County -----	303	47.5	1 332	24 663	30 694	29 137	39 851	9 972	19 193	
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County -----	10 163	10.6	624	42 095	46 446	50 929	58 026	27 339	34 254	
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County -----	1 234	38.3	832	29 028	33 938	38 154	47 000	18 407	21 988	
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County -----	2 177	11.0	573	23 074	29 907	24 489	31 571	14 307	23 957	
Riverview CDP, Kent County -----	1 138	12.0	1 605	35 880	51 368	37 212	54 753	11 414	31 722	
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County -----	1 745	17.1	645	26 784	36 050	29 010	37 473	14 184	28 257	
Seaford city, Sussex County -----	5 689	17.3	596	21 960	28 259	27 575	34 349	11 807	16 109	
Selbyville town, Sussex County -----	1 335	43.0	442	24 643	29 161	30 423	35 876	12 022	15 904	
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County -----	114	36.0	1 489	25 918	44 248	29 258	48 489	14 721	26 389	
Smyrna town -----	5 231	11.9	673	23 613	30 792	27 588	37 752	9 311	16 611	
Kent County -----	5 231	11.9	673	23 613	30 792	27 588	37 752	9 311	16 611	
New Castle County -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South Bethany town, Sussex County -----	148	45.9	1 381	29 868	39 737	30 827	39 528	25 270	44 663	
Stanton CDP, New Castle County -----	5 028	12.8	571	33 586	38 614	37 951	42 893	14 652	21 525	
Tolleyville CDP, New Castle County -----	6 346	15.6	865	45 384	52 387	38 838	51 997	22 327	37 367	
Townsend town, New Castle County -----	322	47.2	927	25 242	37 189	28 665	39 143	10 081	21 129	
Viola town, Kent County -----	153	32.7	1 457	28 408	40 228	29 969	42 104	1 491	34 591	
Wilmington city, New Castle County -----	71 529	13.1	210	25 681	27 098	30 035	32 245	16 899	19 131	
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County -----	8 568	15.1	401	33 826	38 317	38 824	44 053	18 330	22 751	
Woodside town, Kent County -----	1 540	43.6	1 074	21 300	35 817	29 595	37 218	9 741	28 948	
Woodside East CDP, Kent County -----	1 655	12.6	655	17 130	25 843	16 642	25 833	11 317	28 321	
Wyoming town, Kent County -----	977	48.1	444	30 516	35 243	36 798	41 944	14 873	23 957	

Table 21. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State	289 919	17.2	758	768	199	202	19.3	19.8	11.8	12.2	493	498	24.5	24.9
Kent County	42 106	17.6	659	683	183	190	18.1	19.4	11.5	12.6	416	428	24.0	25.1
Central Kent division	6 047	16.8	622	667	161	185	17.0	20.3	10.8	14.8	383	406	25.0	28.8
Bowers town	168	47.0	374	651	120	167	11.9	61.3	9.9	21.4	395	553	21.7	24.5
Magnolia town	86	46.5	549	722	156	286	13.7	24.2	9.2	25.1	334	387	20.9	50.4
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	716	11.2	508	681	25	181	16.9	27.3	4.0	27.0	378	436	19.3	39.0
Riverview CDP	384	12.2	669	762	112	196	14.9	23.5	1.6	23.8	420	640	21.0	74.6
Viola town	58	36.2	560	661	58	143	8.6	20.2	7.3	32.5	—	—	—	—
Woodside town	56	44.6	450	672	87	246	8.7	17.4	1.7	94.5	208	409	16.4	46.6
Woodside East CDP	635	11.8	549	689	—	801	10.3	28.6	—	100.0	354	432	24.3	56.7
Dover division	22 139	17.9	690	723	184	193	18.3	19.9	10.6	12.0	439	453	23.7	24.8
Camden town	748	46.4	652	715	176	195	17.1	21.1	10.5	14.1	407	439	22.1	25.4
Cheswold town	114	45.6	542	983	274	226	20.4	24.6	8.0	42.7	424	486	18.1	31.8
Dover city	10 488	14.5	740	798	194	216	18.1	20.5	10.3	13.0	460	480	23.8	25.6
Dover Base Housing CDP	1 260	15.6	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	20.0	392	422	20.7	24.2
Hartly town	47	48.9	437	774	142	191	15.4	27.3	5.7	14.3	314	359	4.1	15.9
Highland Acres CDP	1 139	21.2	807	938	175	209	16.6	20.9	8.7	13.4	414	505	22.0	44.9
Kent Acres CDP	689	15.8	626	720	168	217	14.7	24.4	6.8	15.0	502	544	11.6	39.4
Leipsic town (pt.)	95	48.4	422	523	140	223	11.6	24.6	8.1	14.3	345	454	16.5	33.5
Little Creek town	87	51.7	399	653	130	203	12.8	23.8	9.3	16.8	171	390	8.2	29.3
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	108	11.1	428	872	—	100	7.5	33.6	—	20.0	277	387	5.3	32.6
Rodney Village CDP	641	17.5	436	570	165	201	12.0	18.1	4.5	15.5	425	443	22.5	28.4
Wyoming town	394	46.7	559	643	184	209	13.3	18.0	10.2	14.6	374	424	18.2	23.9
Felton division	1 858	19.8	554	641	146	207	16.1	21.2	9.5	14.5	346	439	21.8	29.8
Felton town	256	41.0	544	627	153	188	20.9	27.0	8.3	16.0	320	381	11.4	22.1
Harrington division	3 539	17.8	535	585	173	195	14.0	17.9	11.6	15.2	316	358	24.7	36.0
Farmington town	47	51.1	430	546	137	200	8.0	26.0	5.7	14.3	368	433	8.6	23.8
Harrington city	977	15.6	457	576	183	217	13.8	22.2	10.7	16.7	304	375	22.4	41.2
Houston town	189	38.1	659	745	136	207	17.8	18.8	8.4	16.0	303	429	22.5	39.9
Kenton division	1 582	18.0	637	774	168	214	18.9	23.8	8.4	14.4	322	424	15.1	29.7
Kenton town	93	38.7	280	670	167	221	5.1	16.6	5.1	14.9	247	369	10.5	28.5
Milford North division	2 938	18.6	575	657	175	195	14.4	18.9	11.6	15.6	329	381	18.9	23.8
Frederico town	317	42.9	584	674	168	209	19.9	24.3	11.0	18.2	363	443	20.4	28.8
Milford city (pt.)	1 118	15.2	509	594	170	219	10.6	21.8	11.9	22.6	281	375	18.2	24.0
Smryna division	4 003	15.3	626	733	181	199	17.3	21.2	11.0	14.4	365	420	20.4	28.4
Cloyton town	478	42.3	593	690	167	186	16.3	22.5	11.4	16.4	405	465	16.6	25.9
Leipsic town (pt.)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smryna town (pt.)	1 878	11.8	595	785	181	218	15.1	21.3	10.1	15.4	346	430	19.4	32.0
New Castle County	173 560	14.1	804	818	213	217	19.5	20.1	11.6	12.2	521	527	24.5	25.0
Brandywine division	32 890	15.9	861	893	236	244	17.3	18.5	10.9	12.0	532	543	23.9	25.0
Arden village	233	45.5	592	866	259	296	20.6	25.0	11.1	17.0	406	568	21.0	29.4
Ardencroft village	111	49.5	706	942	222	311	17.6	23.5	6.7	16.2	403	547	22.6	29.8
Ardentown village	137	48.2	743	845	211	245	15.6	24.2	8.8	15.2	399	609	19.8	29.1
Belleville town	523	43.6	685	765	187	210	16.5	20.9	11.1	15.0	401	466	18.5	25.7
Cloymont CDP	4 075	14.2	690	772	187	212	18.9	22.0	10.1	13.7	476	500	22.6	25.6
Edgemoor CDP (pt.)	2 727	11.4	665	779	184	229	15.8	21.5	10.4	16.5	549	601	22.2	26.7
Talleyville CDP	2 318	15.8	835	942	219	242	15.3	19.2	9.6	13.3	519	564	23.3	28.8
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Pencader division	6 597	11.6	874	934	205	231	21.7	23.6	9.7	14.7	546	591	20.2	23.1
Newark city (pt.)	6	16.7	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	35.0	—	—	—	—
Greater Newark division	21 307	13.6	803	841	221	235	18.7	20.2	9.9	11.8	534	548	26.3	28.3
Brookside CDP	5 601	12.3	696	749	198	225	17.9	20.7	8.8	12.8	513	547	21.1	24.0
Newark city (pt.)	7 854	14.9	825	907	218	281	17.8	20.4	9.4	12.0	520	548	31.0	34.8
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	2 367	10.6	934	1 093	227	295	19.2	23.1	4.7	15.3	615	651	22.3	26.5
Lower Christina division	14 979	15.6	656	691	188	195	18.1	20.0	11.1	12.5	475	492	24.1	26.8
Elsmere town	2 471	14.5	609	685	183	210	16.7	21.3	10.2	14.4	424	445	20.4	27.2
Newport town	553	42.9	615	694	175	198	14.9	23.5	9.3	13.4	464	496	24.7	29.6
Wilmington city (pt.)	2	50.0	—	—	—	108	142	—	—	3.3	16.7	—	—	—
Middletown-Odessa division	6 225	16.5	758	828	189	210	20.0	21.6	10.6	13.5	326	360	21.7	26.3
Middletown town	1 475	12.9	595	823	182	239	16.4	23.2	9.1	15.7	301	346	22.2	34.8
Odessa town	132	48.5	675	915	178	221	11.9	20.3	8.2	13.7	364	428	13.3	25.3
Smryna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend town	150	46.0	490	660	167	204	12.0	20.3	13.9	22.4	414	455	24.5	32.1
New Castle division	26 075	13.1	695	723	189	199	18.0	19.5	10.9	12.6	538	555	23.0	24.3
New Castle city	2 006	15.9	632	716	183	218	14.4	19.1	9.6	13.7	470	515	16.3	23.2
Wilmington city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington Manor CDP	3 173	15.6	650	714	178	196	15.1	18.4	10.1	13.3	428	449	23.4	28.1
Piedmont division	8 794	14.9	1 424	1 517	305	339	20.4	21.9	10.0	12.5	603	683	20.1	26.4
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	15 777	12.8	888	935	209	221	20.4	21.4	10.5	12.3	574	614	22.6	24.4
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	2 065	10.6	902	1 012	151	294	18.5	22.6	6.0	12.9	611	641	22.3	26.8
Stanton CDP	1 997	13.1	629	782	193	217	16.6	21.5	9.5	13.6	485	529	20.1	26.5
Red Lion division	1 396	21.2	647	815	177	207	14.4	18.9	10.9	15.3	382	467	18.2	24.0
Delaware City city	658	29.0	561	801	177	216	15.6	21.6	10.8	15.3	431	478	19.4	26.0
Upper Christina division	8 278	12.2	802	856	182	212	20.2	21.8	9.5	14.2	532	550	21.9	23.5
Wilmington division	31 242	13.2	662	698	191	202	18.8	20.5	13.1	14.8	441	461	26.0	27.6
Edgemoor CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington city (pt.)	31 242	13.2	662	698	191	202	18.8	20.5	13.1	14.8	441	461	26.0	27.6
Sussex County	74 253	24.3	593	612	175	179	18.3	19.3	12.0	12.7	377	389	23.8	25.1
Bridgetown-Greenwood division	2 796	28.4	530	585	166	180	16.8	20.9	12.1	14.9	328	381	22.7	28.2
Bridgetown town	508	31.5	476	568	173	202	13.5	21.5	12.5	18.5	299	366	22.2	29.6
Greenwood town	262	40.5												

Table 21. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dol- lars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Sussex County—Con.														
Millsboro division	10 263	18.4	543	620	160	175	17.0	21.2	10.9	13.5	322	358	19.7	24.5
Long Neck CDP	1 649	15.7	—	—	117	210	—	—	4.8	32.2	—	350	—	20.0
Millsboro town	815	28.2	574	748	157	186	18.2	26.2	11.5	16.2	322	378	23.5	30.6
Milton division	3 847	19.0	585	657	150	176	16.6	21.1	10.5	13.8	413	466	21.6	27.6
Milton town	667	35.2	524	653	148	175	12.4	18.5	11.8	16.5	362	451	22.5	27.6
Seaford division	7 484	12.7	576	636	173	188	15.6	18.7	10.6	13.2	340	381	21.1	24.7
Blodes town	334	41.0	468	559	156	194	19.6	22.3	11.1	17.5	355	393	22.5	30.4
Seaford city	2 360	10.4	547	637	178	212	15.9	21.9	10.0	15.4	323	388	21.5	26.0
Selbyville-Frankford division	18 012	33.8	597	633	177	184	18.3	20.4	11.4	12.8	398	441	21.7	24.4
Bethony Beach town	2 066	48.1	548	801	212	245	12.2	20.1	10.1	15.4	533	603	17.6	26.2
Oggsboro town	186	47.3	451	608	166	196	11.7	19.6	9.8	15.9	351	384	24.2	41.1
Fenwick Island town	668	46.9	832	1 335	217	256	14.2	37.2	9.7	16.4	—	1 000	—	35.0
Frankford town	241	48.5	420	547	163	189	16.4	22.9	9.4	14.5	303	389	13.3	23.7
Milville town	119	43.7	568	682	129	172	20.8	26.5	6.2	13.8	269	615	6.9	28.1
Ocean View town	452	38.1	564	680	157	175	13.6	24.3	10.1	15.5	395	541	15.6	24.6
Selbyville town	590	40.7	576	679	187	210	15.6	22.5	11.2	14.9	360	398	18.9	23.9
South Bethany town	845	49.5	497	743	166	191	13.6	27.8	7.8	14.1	—	—	—	—

Table 22. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State	289 919	17.2	758	768	199	202	19.3	19.8	11.8	12.2	493	498	24.5	24.9
COUNTY														
Kent County	42 106	17.6	659	683	183	190	18.1	19.4	11.5	12.6	416	428	24.0	25.1
New Castle County	173 560	14.1	804	818	213	217	19.5	20.1	11.6	12.2	521	527	24.5	25.0
Sussex County	74 253	24.3	593	612	175	179	18.3	19.3	12.0	12.7	377	389	23.8	25.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arden village, New Castle County	233	45.5	592	866	259	296	20.6	25.0	11.1	17.0	406	568	21.0	29.4
Ardencroft village, New Castle County	111	49.5	706	942	222	311	17.6	23.5	6.7	16.2	403	547	22.6	29.8
Ardentown village, New Castle County	123	48.2	743	845	211	245	15.6	24.2	8.8	15.2	399	609	19.8	29.1
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	523	43.6	685	765	187	210	16.5	20.9	11.1	15.0	401	466	18.2	25.7
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	2 066	48.1	548	801	212	245	12.2	20.1	10.1	15.4	533	603	17.6	26.2
Bethel town, Sussex County	86	49.1	556	763	145	184	13.5	29.0	9.7	26.9	431	544	6.3	59.1
Blades town, Sussex County	334	41.0	468	559	156	194	19.6	22.3	11.1	17.5	355	393	22.5	30.4
Bowers town, Kent County	168	47.0	374	651	120	167	11.9	61.3	9.9	21.4	395	553	21.7	24.5
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	508	31.5	476	568	173	202	13.5	21.5	12.5	18.5	299	366	22.2	29.6
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	5 601	12.3	696	749	198	225	17.9	20.7	8.8	12.8	513	547	21.1	24.0
Camden town, Kent County	748	46.4	652	715	176	195	17.1	21.1	10.5	14.1	407	439	22.1	25.4
Cheswold town, Kent County	114	54.2	542	983	174	226	20.4	24.6	8.0	42.7	424	486	18.1	31.8
Cloyment CDP, New Castle County	4 075	14.2	690	772	187	212	18.9	22.0	10.1	13.7	476	500	22.6	25.6
Cloyton town, Kent County	478	42.3	593	690	167	186	16.3	22.5	11.4	16.4	405	465	16.6	25.9
Dagsboro town, Sussex County	186	47.3	451	608	166	196	11.7	19.6	9.8	15.9	351	384	24.2	41.1
Delaware City city, New Castle County	658	29.0	561	801	177	216	15.6	21.6	10.8	15.3	431	478	19.4	26.0
Delmar town, Sussex County	355	37.5	605	683	222	254	13.1	20.6	11.2	17.1	360	487	11.6	19.0
Dewey Beach town, Sussex County	1 299	48.5	647	991	193	304	25.4	61.6	7.8	16.4	647	720	18.2	70.8
Oyster city, Kent County	10 488	14.5	740	798	194	216	18.1	20.5	10.3	13.0	460	480	23.8	25.6
Oyster Base Housing CDP, Kent County	1 260	15.6	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	20.0	392	422	20.7	24.2
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	2 727	11.4	665	779	184	229	15.8	21.5	10.4	16.5	549	601	22.2	26.7
Ellendale town, Sussex County	123	21.1	327	498	174	237	15.3	20.3	5.7	19.5	254	546	8	19.2
Elsmere town, New Castle County	2 471	14.5	609	685	183	210	16.7	21.3	10.2	14.4	424	445	20.4	27.2
Formington town, Kent County	47	51.1	430	546	137	200	8.0	26.0	5.7	14.3	368	433	8.6	23.8
Frankford town, Kent County	256	41.0	544	627	153	188	20.9	27.0	8.3	16.0	320	381	11.4	22.1
Frankford town, Sussex County	648	46.9	832	1 324	217	256	14.2	37.2	9.7	16.4	—	1 000	—	35.0
Frankford town, Sussex County	241	48.5	420	547	163	189	16.4	22.9	9.4	14.5	303	389	13.3	23.7
Frederico town, Kent County	317	42.9	584	674	168	209	19.9	24.3	11.0	18.2	363	443	20.4	28.8
Georgetown town, Sussex County	1 376	25.7	531	619	150	173	19.2	24.1	11.0	14.6	328	373	26.6	30.8
Greenwood town, Sussex County	262	40.5	423	516	146	169	15.0	22.8	9.7	15.0	342	455	30.6	50.0
Harrington city, Kent County	977	15.6	457	576	183	217	13.8	22.2	10.7	16.7	304	375	22.4	41.2
Hartley town, Kent County	47	48.9	477	723	142	191	15.4	27.3	5.7	14.3	314	359	4.1	15.9
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	181	43.1	1 139	2 324	375	375	4.8	45.9	9.3	14.7	—	—	—	—
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	1 139	21.2	807	938	175	209	16.6	20.9	8.7	13.4	414	505	22.0	44.9
Houston town, Kent County	189	38.1	445	659	136	207	10.7	18.8	8.4	16.0	303	429	22.5	39.9
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	689	15.8	626	720	168	217	14.7	24.4	6.8	15.0	502	544	11.6	39.4
Kenton town, Kent County	93	38.7	280	670	166	221	6.6	19.1	5.1	14.9	247	369	10.5	28.5
Laurel town, Sussex County	322	14.9	462	588	164	223	14.1	22.3	11.4	17.9	391	327	24.9	29.0
Leipsic town, Kent County	96	47.9	421	604	140	218	11.4	24.6	8.1	13.3	345	454	16.4	33.6
Lewes city, Sussex County	1 953	26.8	703	961	176	196	17.2	23.5	10.6	14.7	314	456	25.4	28.9
Little Creek town, Kent County	87	51.7	399	653	130	203	12.8	23.5	9.3	16.8	171	390	8.2	29.3
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	1 649	15.7	—	—	117	210	—	—	4.8	32.2	—	350	—	20.0
Magnolia town, Kent County	86	46.5	549	722	156	286	13.7	24.2	9.2	25.1	334	387	20.9	50.4
Middletown town, New Castle County	1 475	12.9	595	823	182	239	16.4	23.2	9.1	15.7	301	346	22.2	34.8
Milford city	2 601	14.0	536	641	180	211	17.1	22.2	11.6	16.1	359	394	20.1	25.3
Kent County	1 118	15.2	509	594	170	219	10.6	21.8	11.9	22.6	281	375	18.2	24.0
Sussex County	1 483	13.0	531	748	177	217	18.6	22.9	10.3	15.6	380	427	20.5	28.7
Millsboro town, Sussex County	815	28.2	574	748	157	186	18.2	26.2	11.5	16.2	322	378	23.5	30.6
Millville town, Sussex County	119	43.7	568	682	129	172	20.8	26.5	6.2	13.8	269	615	6.9	28.1
Milton town, Sussex County	667	35.2	524	653	148	175	12.4	18.5	11.8	16.5	362	451	22.5	27.6
Newark city, New Castle County	7 860	14.9	825	907	218	237	17.8	20.4	9.5	12.1	520	548	31.0	34.8
New Castle city, New Castle County	2 006	15.9	632	716	183	218	14.4	19.1	9.6	13.7	470	515	16.3	23.2
Newport town, New Castle County	553	42.9	615	125	198	198	14.9	25.9	9.3	13.4	464	496	24.7	29.6
Ocean View city, Sussex County	482	48.1	564	680	157	215	13.6	24.3	10.1	15.5	395	541	15.6	24.6
Odessa town, New Castle County	132	48.5	675	915	178	221	11.9	20.3	8.2	13.7	364	428	13.3	25.3
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	4 732	10.6	934	1 029	211	283	19.8	22.3	6.9	14.2	618	642	22.9	25.9
Rehoboth Beach city, Sussex County	3 117	48.2	843	976	235	254	20.5	25.1	12.3	15.0	455	533	28.0	38.5
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	824	11.2	520	727	175	207	20.0	27.4	4.4	26.1	370	406	16.1	30.0
Riverview CDP, Kent County	384	12.2	669	762	112	196	14.9	23.5	1.6	23.8	420	640	21.0	74.6
Rodney Village CDP, Kent County	641	17.5	570	601	165	201	18.1	25.5	4.5	15.5	425	443	22.5	28.4
Seaford city, Sussex County	2 340	10.4	547	637	178	212	15.9	21.9	10.0	15.4	323	388	21.5	26.0
Selbyville town, Sussex County	590	40.7	576	679	187	210	15.6	22.5	11.2	14.9	360	398	18.9	23.9
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	168	39.9	167	575	136	188	7.1	30.8	6.4	17.4	297	441	7.9	21.6
Smymrna town	1 878	11.8	595	785	181	218	15.1	21.3	10.1	15.4	346	430	19.4	32.0
Kent County	1 878	11.8	595	785	181	218	15.1	21.3	10.1	15.4	346	430	19.4	32.0
New Castle County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bethany town, Sussex County	845	49.5	497	743	166	191	13.6	27.8	7.8	14.1	—	—	—	—
Stanton CDP, New Castle County	1 997	13.1	629	782	193	217	16.6	21.5	9.5	13.6	485	529	20.1	26.5
Tolleville CDP, New Castle County	2 318	15.8	835	942	219	242	15.3	19.2	9.6	13.3	519	564	23.3	28.8
Townsend town, New Castle County	150	46.0	490	660	167	204	12.0	20.3	13.9	22.4	414	455	24.5	32.1
Viola town, Kent County	58	36.2	560	661	58	143	8.6	20.2	7.3	32.5	—	—	—	—
Wilmington city, New Castle County	31 244	13.2	662	698	191	202	18.8	20.5	13.1	14.8	441	461	26.0	27.6
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	3 173	15.6	650	714	178	196	15.1	18.4	10.1	13.3	428	449	23.4	28.1
Woodside town, Kent County	56	44.6	450	672	104	246	8.7	17.4	1.7	94.5	248	409	16.4	46.6
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	635	11.8	549	689	—	801	10.3	28.6	—	100.0	354	432	24.3	56.7
Wyoming town, Kent County	394	46.7	559	643	184	209	13.3	18.0	10.2	14.6	374	424	18.2	23.9

Table 23. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under “CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION” in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned “0” as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau’s geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of “TIGER Extract” files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines “urban” for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, “urban” consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of “extended cities.”
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute “rural.” In the 100-percent data products, “rural” is divided into “places of less than 2,500” and “not in places.” The “not in places” category comprises “rural” outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term “other rural” is used; “other rural” is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into “rural farm” and “rural nonfarm.” “Rural farm” comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); “rural nonfarm” comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, “urban” comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as “urban under special rules.” Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)” —persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.”. In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder’s spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder’s family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, “Roomer, boarder, or foster child” on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a “married-couple family” with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. “Earnings” is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 235 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 500 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 500 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for “private not-for-profit” employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category “employee of private employer” so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as “private not-for-profit,” rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on “Employment Status.” These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person’s employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as “in area of residence” and “outside area of residence.” The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, “in area of residence” refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while “outside area of residence” refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA’s), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, “in noncontiguous State or abroad,” includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA’s), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as “inside MSA/PMSA” or “outside MSA/PMSA.” Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA’s, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA’s and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA’s in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” or “Not at all.”

The data on ability to speak English represent the person’s own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English “Very well” is classified as “linguistically isolated.” All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English “Very well.” Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person’s home when he or she was a child; one’s first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories “Very well” and “Well” were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category “Very well” and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English “Very well” are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than “Very well.”

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were “now married,” “widowed,” “divorced,” “separated,” or “never married.” Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as “spouse present” or “spouse absent.”

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoa—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoaan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.			Renter
	All Other Housing Units		White Householder
11	1 person in housing unit		Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit		Rent
		101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
		103	\$200 to \$299
		104	\$300 to \$399
		105	\$400 to \$499
		106	\$500 to \$599
		107	\$600 to \$749
		108	\$750 to \$999
		109	\$1,000 or more
		110	No cash rent
STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY			
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2		
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2		
		107	\$600 to \$749
		108	\$750 to \$999
		109	\$1,000 or more
		110	No cash rent
STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1	Single unit structure		
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units		
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
		111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT			
Group	Owner	121-140	Black Householder
	White Householder		Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
1	Less than \$20,000		
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		
9	\$300,000 or more		
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	3	Other vacant
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder		
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	Householder of Other Race		
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Delaware

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.7
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her “usual residence” in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person’s legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person’s legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy’s homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 – 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 4 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 4 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.
- Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

- b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

- 8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

- 10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

- 11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

- 12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

- 13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
- Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
- Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter –
Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse

Do not enter –
Clerk
Helper
Mechanic
Nurse

- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government category*; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number _____	Street or road/Rural route and box number _____	Apartment number _____
City _____	State _____	ZIP Code _____
County or foreign country _____	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads _____	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p>
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
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4
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2
●
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23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab ☐ Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas




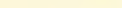
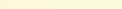
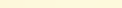
APPENDIX G. Maps

Counties



County Subdivision Outline Map Legend and County Location Index

MAP LEGEND

	State
	County
	County Subdivision
	Incorporated Place
	Census Designated Place
	Large River, Lake, Water Body, or Shoreline

An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontinuous parts of the same geographic entity.

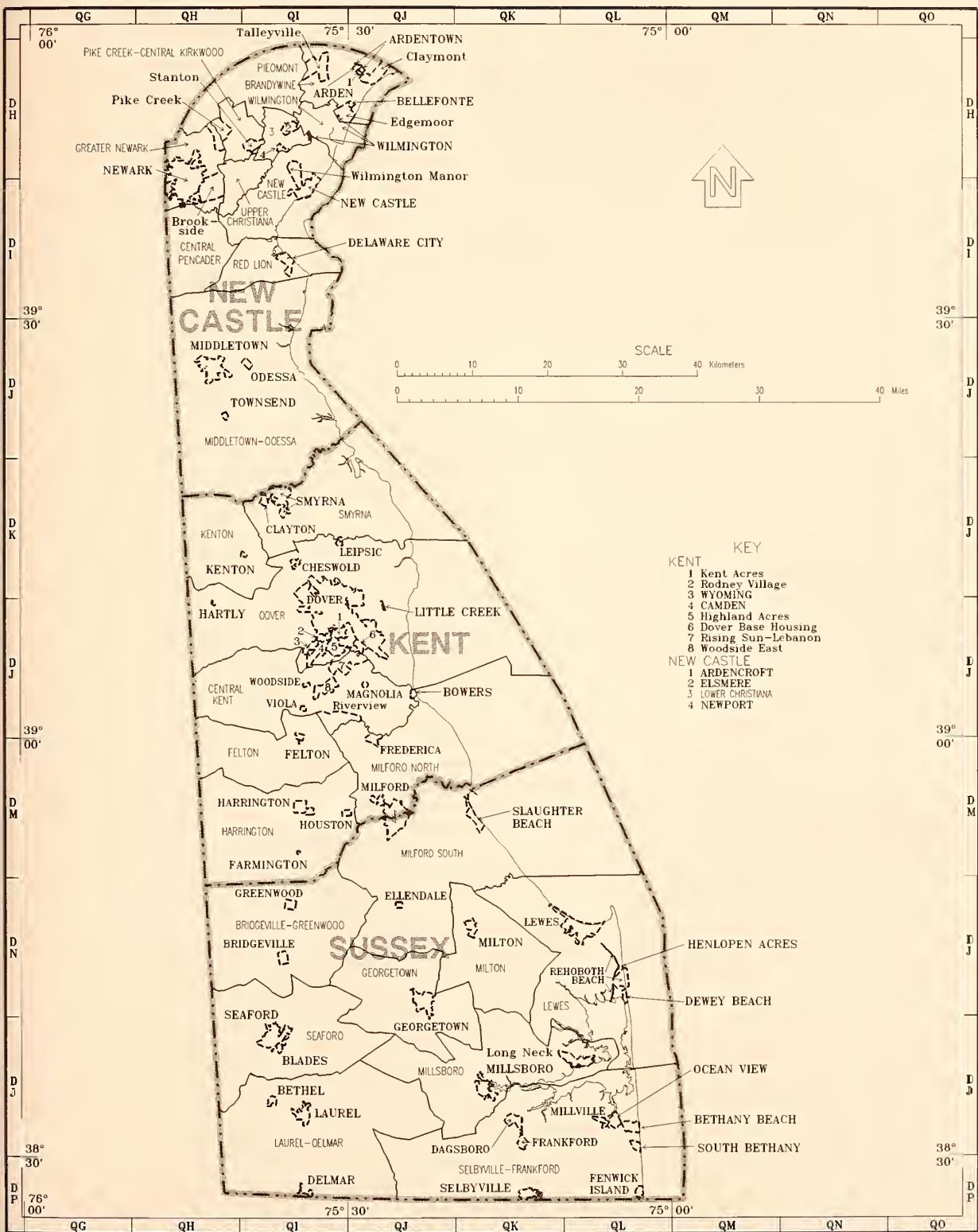
Note: All legal boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

COUNTY LOCATION INDEX

This list presents the reference coordinates for each county on the county subdivision outline map.

COUNTY	MAP REF
Kent.....	QJ-DL
New Castle.....	QI-DI
Sussex.....	QJ-DN

Counties, County Subdivisions, and Places



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

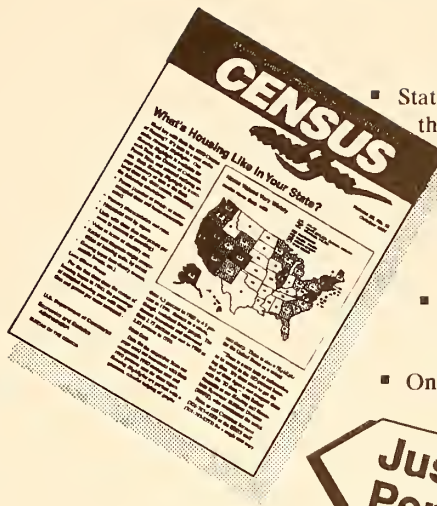
MAPS

DELAWARE G-3



1990 Census Numbers Are Here!

- 1990 census data. How soon will the demographic data be available? And the riches of the sample data income, education, household composition, etc.?



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U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Issued July 1992

Delaware

1990 CPH-5-9

1990 Census of Population and Housing

Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics

Corrected Tables 5 and 6, Employment Status and Journey to Work

Characteristics: 1990, and Tables 7 and 8, Disability Status: 1990

The Census Bureau discovered that 1990 census data on weeks worked in 1989, usual hours worked per week in 1989, and mobility and self-care limitations are in error. These data are incorrect in the 1990 CPH-5, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, report series, tables 5 and 6, Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990, and tables 7 and 8, Disability Status: 1990. The corrected tables for the above-specified State are attached; they replace the tables in the printed report.

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Table 5. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County County Subdivision Place	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force					Persons 16 years and over										
	Percent in labor force			Civilian labor force		Workers		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years					
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Percent unemployed	Means of transportation to work		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools		Percent using public transportation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		
						Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools									
New Castle County—Con.	18 877	9 872	66.7	54.0	12 588	1.7	2.1	12 160	92.0	8.8	2.1	13 715	10 640	8 115	56.6	962
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	30 998	16 319	72.9	65.1	22 458	2.1	8.8	21 753	94.0	13.0	8.8	24 064	19 703	15 278	63.6	2 053
Pike Creek-COP (pt.)	3 956	2 167	80.2	75.9	3 160	1.5	10.5	3 107	93.9	12.0	2.4	3 400	2 804	2 276	57.8	173
Stanton COP	4 043	2 103	68.1	60.9	2 755	2.0	11.7	2 602	93.9	12.0	2.0	3 015	2 435	1 827	72.7	308
Red Lion division	3 177	1 685	70.0	65.4	2 223	4.0	12.2	2 059	90.6	11.7	4.0	2 482	1 931	1 531	69.7	89
Delaware City city	1 815	914	68.1	65.4	1 815	2.1	12.2	1 815	95.9	13.3	2.1	2 023	1 580	1 169	60.7	317
Upper Chesapeake division	11 515	6 081	65.1	55.9	7 462	5.4	12.8	6 964	89.7	12.8	1.1	8 032	6 500	5 041	62.1	885
Wilmington division	55 434	30 501	64.7	59.7	35 730	7.1	14.7	32 723	74.4	14.7	9.6	38 101	29 220	22 389	64.1	3 454
Edgemoor COP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington city (pt.)	55 434	30 501	64.7	59.7	35 730	7.1	14.7	32 723	74.4	14.7	9.6	38 101	29 220	22 389	64.1	3 454
Sussex County	88 867	46 520	62.1	54.8	54 965	4.1	8	51 785	91.0	13.0	8	60 279	46 745	35 514	67.1	5 650
Bridgeville-Greenwood division	5 241	2 708	64.6	54.4	3 378	4.1	7	3 211	87.7	13.8	7	3 641	2 948	2 404	56.2	293
Bridgeville town	4 469	2 375	52.7	44.7	2 947	7.4	4.6	492	90.9	13.4	4.6	572	459	341	59.0	204
Georgetown division	6 097	2 955	59.1	58.3	3 586	3.8	4.2	3 408	91.6	11.9	4.2	4 243	3 130	2 348	58.3	29
Georgetown town	3 022	1 376	47.0	47.0	1 401	4.1	11.9	1 339	89.7	10.4	3.3	1 811	1 262	916	65.9	399
Laurel-Delemer division	11 515	6 081	65.1	55.9	7 462	5.4	10.4	6 964	89.7	12.8	1.1	8 032	6 500	5 041	62.1	885
Berthel town	1 377	82	61.3	57.3	84	9.5	3.9	76	81.6	13.7	3.5	94	64	49	6	5
Delmar town	2 743	409	60.3	57.3	448	4.0	13.7	424	84.9	13.7	3.2	447	355	300	71.4	29
Lebanon division	11 487	6 172	54.8	48.6	6 289	6.8	11.2	1 055	89.6	11.2	3.5	1 389	1 038	772	74.9	239
Oxley Beach town	152	78	45.4	51.3	69	4.5	3.2	5	65.7	11.2	3.2	7	508	342	54	439
Hempden Acres town	138	76	31.9	21.1	44	—	—	42	76.2	5.8	—	76	49	25	—	—
Lewes city	1 925	1 100	54.2	48.4	1 040	7.4	14.3	963	90.3	14.3	21	1 140	870	719	64.6	111
Rehoboth Beach city	1 099	634	45.6	36.3	606	4.3	6	466	70.8	4.3	9.9	594	419	236	71.9	16
Millford South division	10 238	5 496	65.0	57.5	6 810	3.6	12.1	6 477	92.3	12.1	—	7 400	5 874	4 569	72.9	836
Millford city (pt.)	2 756	1 487	58.6	48.6	1 598	2.9	14.6	1 571	100.0	14.6	—	1 789	1 334	1 071	71.2	14
Slaughter Beach town	88	48	59.1	54.2	52	11.5	7.4	53	89.1	4.3	—	63	41	26	100.0	3
Millboro division	10 453	5 510	55.5	49.1	5 790	3.7	14.2	5 434	95.3	14.2	3.3	6 387	4 912	3 704	70.7	606
Luna Neck COP	1 783	438	47.6	44.3	360	6.1	9.4	351	94.0	9.4	—	376	279	152	89.6	100
Millboro town	5 158	2 956	57.3	52.5	3 192	2.9	10.3	2 990	91.4	8.4	—	3 451	2 719	2 036	70.4	387
Millton division	5 953	3 057	68.8	60.7	4 090	2.5	14.4	3 859	91.6	10.3	9.9	4 332	3 456	2 636	70.4	476
Milton town	1 089	573	64.1	55.5	695	4.2	14.4	823	91.2	13.0	10.5	1 055	787	609	74.0	161
Searford division	14 340	7 767	65.6	57.6	9 348	4.9	17.7	8 731	91.2	17.7	7.7	10 554	7 872	6 088	66.0	1 053
Blodes town	614	330	67.1	57.3	382	5.8	16.1	412	95.0	15.1	2.0	427	341	248	80.3	63
Searford city	4 414	2 632	55.6	45.7	2 442	5.1	25.5	2 315	87.9	25.0	1.5	2 623	2 023	1 580	60.7	317
Salisbury-Frankford division	13 221	6 144	62.0	54.0	3 877	3.3	12.4	7 767	90.5	12.4	3.5	9 184	6 975	5 306	69.8	752
Salisbury Beach town	323	176	67.8	56.8	219	17.6	8.0	122	93.4	6.6	—	149	93	63	11	19
Oxgato town	323	176	67.8	56.8	219	2.7	—	201	86.6	8.0	—	234	188	159	68.8	17
Frankford island town	168	87	44.0	31.0	74	2.7	—	61	90.9	12.9	—	81	61	45	100.0	3
Frankford town	446	235	69.7	60.0	311	5.1	15.2	290	92.8	12.9	7.7	331	261	205	39	19
Millville town	184	96	63.6	53.1	117	3.4	10.8	110	91.8	10.8	—	151	116	91	66.7	11
Queen View town	473	258	60.3	53.5	285	6.0	14.6	268	88.1	10.8	—	323	257	181	75.3	58
Salisbury town	1 044	568	53.7	45.4	777	4.0	14.6	659	91.4	16.8	—	777	574	451	83	65
South Bethany town	140	83	53.7	45.4	50	4.0	14.6	48	83.3	14.6	—	59	39	28	100.0	3

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over										Females with own children under 6 years			
	Labor force					Workers					Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	Percent in labor force
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force			Means of transportation to work		Percent using public trans- portation			Total	Percent in labor force		
	Total	Female	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpo- rals	Percent using public trans- portation							
Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpo- rals	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Total	Percent in labor force				
The State	518 946	271 380	68.3	61.1	349 092	4.0	334 126	12.9	2.4	299 323	227 866	41 065	65.7	
COUNTY													35 327	
Kent County	83 821	43 391	69.4	60.6	54 138	4.7	54 697	14.4	.6	48 121	36 909	7 554	63.3	
New Castle County	346 258	181 469	69.6	62.9	239 989	3.7	227 644	12.5	3.2	204 457	155 443	26 983	66.0	
Sussex County	88 867	46 520	62.1	54.8	54 965	4.1	51 785	13.0	.8	46 745	35 514	6 528	67.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arden village, New Castle County	394	206	70.1	65.5	276	5.1	255	12.5	5.5	220	144	19	68.4	
Arden village, Kent County	233	125	71.2	65.5	185	4.9	174	12.1	.6	153	119	27	70.4	
Arden village, Sussex County	125	65	52.0	47.5	105	4.8	95	12.1	.6	81	62	19	76.7	
Balletown village, New Castle County	261	151	67.0	56.3	175	4.0	168	89.3	3.6	179	142	22	72.7	
Balletown village, Kent County	979	525	65.3	57.3	639	1.9	617	88.8	8.9	541	441	109	56.9	
Balletown village, Sussex County	291	154	53.3	35.7	126	9.5	122	93.4	6.6	93	65	11	100.0	
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	137	82	61.3	57.3	84	9.5	76	3.9	—	64	49	6	33.3	
Bethel town, Sussex County	614	330	53.8	47.5	412	5.8	382	27.0	1.0	341	248	66	80.3	
Bethel town, Kent County	291	154	53.3	35.7	126	9.5	122	93.4	6.6	93	65	11	100.0	
Bethel town, Sussex County	156	83	53.2	47.5	105	2.6	97	9.3	2.7	84	63	16	37.5	
Bridgetown town, Kent County	912	495	59.2	44.6	540	7.4	492	90.9	13.4	572	341	58	69.0	
Bridgetown town, Sussex County	912	495	59.2	44.6	540	7.4	492	90.9	13.4	572	341	58	69.0	
Bridgetown CDP, New Castle County	11 633	5 904	78.5	73.1	9 095	2.4	8 745	95.5	12.4	9 620	7 928	968	67.3	
Bridgetown CDP, Kent County	11 633	5 904	78.5	73.1	9 095	2.4	8 745	95.5	12.4	9 620	7 928	968	67.3	
Bridgetown CDP, Sussex County	11 633	5 904	78.5	73.1	9 095	2.4	8 745	95.5	12.4	9 620	7 928	968	67.3	
Camden town, Kent County	1 418	784	73.1	67.5	1 013	4.6	972	93.7	12.0	1 099	856	124	79.0	
Camden town, Sussex County	231	129	65.8	55.0	152	12.5	129	90.7	27.9	164	121	30	63.3	
Camden town, Kent County	231	129	65.8	55.0	152	12.5	129	90.7	27.9	164	121	30	63.3	
Claymont CDP, New Castle County	7 709	4 077	71.7	65.9	5 403	4.2	5 063	89.7	15.3	5 953	4 744	730	71.0	
Claymont CDP, Kent County	924	490	62.1	55.1	572	4.5	541	86.6	14.8	624	488	56	69.6	
Claymont town, Sussex County	323	176	67.8	56.8	219	2.7	201	86.6	8.0	234	188	159	68.8	
Delaware City city, New Castle County	1 306	683	73.8	65.4	964	4.0	925	88.9	13.7	1 003	882	85	80.2	
Delaware City city, Kent County	1 306	683	73.8	65.4	964	4.0	925	88.9	13.7	1 003	882	85	80.2	
Delaware City city, Sussex County	1 306	683	73.8	65.4	964	4.0	925	88.9	13.7	1 003	882	85	80.2	
Delmar town, Sussex County	132	78	45.4	51.3	69	4.9	62	66.7	5.8	76	49	—	—	
Delmar town, Kent County	21 825	11 411	49.6	41.8	13 386	4.6	14 302	90.2	13.5	16 806	12 309	1 536	65.9	
Delmar town, Sussex County	21 825	11 411	49.6	41.8	13 386	4.6	14 302	90.2	13.5	16 806	12 309	1 536	65.9	
Edgemoor CDP, Kent County	4 510	2 469	69.0	63.5	3 090	3.4	2 948	87.3	93.3	3 251	2 615	402	88.4	
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	4 510	2 469	69.0	63.5	3 090	3.4	2 948	87.3	93.3	3 251	2 615	402	88.4	
Edgemoor CDP, Sussex County	4 510	2 469	69.0	63.5	3 090	3.4	2 948	87.3	93.3	3 251	2 615	402	88.4	
Ellendale town, New Castle County	238	119	68.9	72.3	164	2.4	157	100.0	14.6	174	134	7	100.0	
Ellendale town, Kent County	4 718	2 505	66.9	61.2	3 137	3.1	3 012	87.8	13.5	3 365	2 750	283	74.9	
Ellendale town, Sussex County	4 718	2 505	66.9	61.2	3 137	3.1	3 012	87.8	13.5	3 365	2 750	283	74.9	
Farmington town, Kent County	84	39	72.6	66.7	61	1.6	60	96.7	28.7	59	45	34	11	
Farmington town, New Castle County	525	284	73.0	65.8	370	1.1	366	96.4	12.6	414	330	266	55	
Farmington town, Sussex County	525	284	73.0	65.8	370	1.1	366	96.4	12.6	414	330	266	55	
Fellon town, Kent County	446	235	52.7	46.1	311	5.1	290	93.8	15.2	391	261	39	41.0	
Fellon town, New Castle County	446	235	52.7	46.1	311	5.1	290	93.8	15.2	391	261	39	41.0	
Fellon town, Sussex County	446	235	52.7	46.1	311	5.1	290	93.8	15.2	391	261	39	41.0	
Frankford town, Kent County	3 022	1 376	47.0	41.0	1 401	4.1	1 339	89.7	10.4	1 811	1 262	175	62.9	
Frankford town, New Castle County	3 022	1 376	47.0	41.0	1 401	4.1	1 339	89.7	10.4	1 811	1 262	175	62.9	
Frankford town, Sussex County	3 022	1 376	47.0	41.0	1 401	4.1	1 339	89.7	10.4	1 811	1 262	175	62.9	
Georgetown town, Sussex County	469	275	52.7	44.7	247	1.6	237	80.2	9.3	262	200	36	58.3	
Georgetown town, Kent County	469	275	52.7	44.7	247	1.6	237	80.2	9.3	262	200	36	58.3	
Georgetown town, Sussex County	469	275	52.7	44.7	247	1.6	237	80.2	9.3	262	200	36	58.3	
Greenwood town, Kent County	1 754	985	60.5	50.6	1 047	3.4	1 004	87.7	13.2	1 123	837	180	57.2	
Greenwood town, New Castle County	1 754	985	60.5	50.6	1 047	3.4	1 004	87.7	13.2	1 123	837	180	57.2	
Greenwood town, Sussex County	1 754	985	60.5	50.6	1 047	3.4	1 004	87.7	13.2	1 123	837	180	57.2	
Harrington city, Kent County	87	45	59.8	53.3	52	7.7	44	100.0	4.5	58	40	32	28.6	
Harrington city, New Castle County	87	45	59.8	53.3	52	7.7	44	100.0	4.5	58	40	32	28.6	
Harrington city, Sussex County	87	45	59.8	53.3	52	7.7	44	100.0	4.5	58	40	32	28.6	
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	138	76	31.9	21.1	42	7.4	42	76.2	14.3	56	35	21	6	
Henlopen Acres town, Kent County	2 779	1 393	70.3	65.9	1 522	2.4	1 474	8.7	.2	1 899	1 393	118	42.4	
Henlopen Acres town, Sussex County	2 779	1 393	70.3	65.9	1 522	2.4	1 474	8.7	.2	1 899	1 393	118	42.4	
Hightstown CDP, Kent County	1 392	725	73.9	65.9	995	2.4	977	9.5	9.1	1 077	820	139	79.9	
Hightstown CDP, New Castle County	1 392	725	73.9	65.9	995	2.4	977	9.5	9.1	1 077	820	139	79.9	
Hightstown CDP, Sussex County	1 392	725	73.9	65.9	995	2.4	977	9.5	9.1	1 077	820	139	79.9	
Kenton town, Kent County	167	85	64.7	51.8	106	1.9	106	89.6	8.5	118	103	13	92.3	
Kenton town, New Castle County	167	85	64.7	51.8	106	1.9	106	89.6	8.5	118	103	13	92.3	
Kenton town, Sussex County	167	85	64.7	51.8	106	1.9	106	89.6	8.5	118	103	13	92.3	
Laurel town, Sussex County	2 321	1 345	51.8	42.4	1 192	8.8	1 055	89.8	11.7	1 389	1 045	239	54.9	
Laurel town, Kent County	2 321	1 345	51.8	42.4	1 192	8.8	1 055	89.8	11.7	1 389	1 045	239	54.9	
Laurel town, Sussex County	2 321	1 345	51.8	42.4	1 192	8.8	1 055	89.8	11.7	1 389	1 045	239	54.9	
Lewes city, Sussex County	1 776	85	65.9	61.2	116	3.4	108	93.0	17.6	140	93	22	72.7	
Lewes city, Kent County	1 776	85	65.9	61.2	116	3.4	108	93.0	17.6	140	93	22	72.7	
Lewes city, Sussex County	1 776	85	65.9	61.2	116	3.4	108	93.0	17.6	140	93	22	72.7	
Magnolia town, Kent County	1 34	77	58.2	49.3	76	2.6	74	86.5	8.1	87	68	25	72.0	
Magnolia town, New Castle County	1 34	77	58.2	49.3	76	2.6	74	86.5	8.1	87	68	25	72.0	
Magnolia town, Sussex County	1 34	77	58.2	49.3	76	2.6	74	86.5	8.1	87	68	25	72.0	
Middletown town, New Castle County	2 793	1 496	71.2	65.4	1 983	5.7	1 831	93.1	15.3	2 100	1 666	214	67.3	
Milford city, Kent County	4 671	2 518	57.4	48.9	2 452	4.7	2 502	91.8	11.4	3 094	2 372	372	68.5	
Milford city, New Castle County	4 671	2 518	57.4	48.9	2 452	4.7	2 502	91.8	11.4	3 094	2 372	372	68.5	
Milford city, Sussex County	4 671	2 518	57.4	48.9	2 452	4.7	2 502	91.8	11.4	3 094	2 372	372	68.5	
Sussex County	2 756	1 487	58.6	48.6	1 532	2.9	1 532	90.4	7.4	1 789	1 442	219	71.2	
Millsboro town, Sussex County	1 318	786	55.3	45.8	729	2.9	690	91.4	8.4	761	628	93	90.3	
Millsboro town, Kent County	1 318	786	55.3	45.8	729	2.9	690	91.4	8.4	761	628	93	90.3	
Millsboro town, Sussex County	1 318	786	55.3	45.8	729	2.9	690	91.4	8.4	761	628	93	90.3	
Milton town, New Castle County	1 089	573	64.1	55.5	695	4.2	681	87.5	14.4	801	583	71	52.1	
Milton town, Kent County	21 935	11 650	58.0	52.7	12 693	3.2	12 026	9.6	2.5	18 678	9 563	968	68.4	
Milton town, Sussex County	21 935	11 650	58.0	52.7	12 693	3.2	12 026	9.6	2.5	18 678	9 563	968	68.4	
Newark city, New Castle County	3 887	2 032	68.9	62.6	2 671	5.4	2 471	89.6	14.1	2 854	2 257	251	77.7	
Newark city, Kent County	3 887	2 032	68.9	62.6	2 671	5.4	2 471	89.6	14.1	2 854	2 257	251	77.7	
Newark city, Sussex County	3 887	2 032	68.9	62.6	2 671	5.4	2 471	89.6	14.1	2 854	2 257	251	77.7	
Newport town, New Castle County	965	529	64.4	56.1	472	4.2	579	84.8	13.8	667	532	405	76	
Newport town, Kent County	965	529	64.4	56.1	472	4.2	579	84.8	13.8	667	532	405	76	
Newport town, Sussex County	965	529	64.4	56.1	472	4.2	579	84.8	13.8	667	532	405	76	
Olden town, New Castle County	473	258	60.3	53.5	285	6.0	268	88.1	10.8	323	257	33	100.0	
Olden town, Kent County	473	258	60.3	53.5	285	6.0	268	88.1	10.8					

Table 6. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Persons 16 years and over											
	Labor force				Worked in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years			
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers		Total		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent using public trans- portation	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Percent in labor force	Percent in labor force
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent using public trans- portation	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —												
Con.												
Saunders city, Sussex County	4 414	2 632	55.6	45.7	2 442	5.1	2 315	87.9	15.1	2.5	2 613	60.7
Saunders town, Sussex County	1 084	564	65.2	57.6	707	4.0	659	91.4	16.8	—	417	78.3
Slaughter beach town, Sussex County	88	48	59.1	54.2	52	11.5	46	89.1	4.3	—	83	100.0
Smyrna town, Kent County	4 020	2 201	59.4	51.5	2 373	4.8	2 254	91.1	17.3	.5	2 498	81.5
New Castle County	4 020	2 201	59.4	51.5	2 373	4.8	2 254	91.1	17.3	.5	2 498	81.5
South Bethany town, Sussex County	140	63	35.7	25.4	50	—	48	83.3	14.6	—	59	100.0
Stanton CDP, New Castle County	4 043	2 183	66.8	59.2	2 735	2.0	2 680	93.9	11.6	—	3 015	72.7
Stony Brook CDP, Kent County	5 043	2 735	68.8	59.2	3 437	3.0	3 314	89.3	8.9	2.0	3 941	61.4
Towson town, New Castle County	278	156	61.9	48.7	170	1.2	160	96.9	20.6	—	189	55.0
Violet town, Kent County	111	53	78.4	77.4	87	—	87	100.0	8.0	—	81	100.0
Wilmington city, New Castle County	55 447	30 508	64.7	59.7	35 730	7.1	32 723	74.4	14.7	9.6	38 101	68.7
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	6 677	3 451	69.6	60.9	4 615	3.6	4 393	94.3	12.2	1.0	4 869	72.7
Woodside town, Kent County	1 022	542	48.3	57.3	461	9.8	433	93.5	11.2	2.7	487	81.8
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	1 215	625	48.3	57.3	706	9.8	661	93.5	11.2	2.7	827	68.7
Wyoming town, Kent County	762	400	78.9	73.5	593	2.5	577	93.8	15.9	—	611	72.7
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies; all persons in household in labor force												
	317	165	65	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344

Table 7. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State	428 668	7.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	3.3	76 528	18.5	14.5	10.6	44.5	81.8	28.1	79.9
Kent County	68 013	9.6	4.4	4.5	2.3	3.2	10 599	20.7	16.4	10.9	43.4	81.1	23.6	78.8
Central Kent division	9 813	11.0	4.6	4.0	1.9	3.0	1 158	18.7	13.3	12.8	45.5	81.6	21.2	78.7
Bowers town	108	12.0	10.2	—	—	—	46	32.6	28.3	13.0	15.4	78.9	—	72.6
Magnolia town	108	15.7	8.3	8.3	6.5	6.5	24	4.2	4.2	—	35.3	73.6	—	72.3
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	928	6.7	2.5	6.5	2.7	5.4	51	—	—	—	62.9	82.6	40.0	82.4
Riverview CDP	747	7.5	2.3	2.9	1.2	1.7	22	72.7	31.8	72.7	57.1	81.2	100.0	79.1
Viola town	98	3.1	—	—	—	—	13	30.8	30.8	15.4	—	89.5	—	86.7
Woodside town	81	2.5	—	—	—	—	15	6.7	6.7	—	100.0	82.3	—	82.7
Woodside East COP	1 066	15.3	4.9	5.7	3.2	2.9	119	32.8	21.0	32.8	46.0	69.9	21.6	67.8
Dover division	36 103	8.9	3.9	4.7	2.3	3.5	5 098	21.2	16.3	11.3	45.0	80.4	25.8	78.5
Comden town	1 206	8.7	3.5	3.1	1.6	1.7	189	25.9	24.9	16.4	43.8	84.9	52.6	81.8
Cheswold town	195	15.9	5.6	2.1	1.0	1.0	36	—	—	—	58.1	79.3	—	76.7
Dover city	16 929	8.4	3.9	5.0	2.5	3.9	2 673	21.1	15.4	12.8	42.5	79.6	27.4	77.7
Dover Base Housing COP	1 520	2.6	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.0	69.3	—	68.6
Hartly town	66	4.5	4.5	—	—	—	21	23.8	23.8	23.8	—	82.5	—	78.8
Highland Acres COP	2 087	5.2	3.4	4.2	2.0	2.7	293	17.7	17.7	5.5	24.1	81.6	—	80.2
Kent Acres COP	1 160	8.9	5.2	6.3	3.2	4.1	198	20.7	18.2	16.2	41.7	87.0	—	85.4
Leipic town (pt.)	154	15.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	—	22	9.1	9.1	—	75.0	74.6	33.3	76.4
Little Creek town	123	21.1	11.4	3.3	3.3	—	18	22.2	22.2	11.1	38.5	91.8	50.0	81.5
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP (pt.)	140	18.6	11.4	5.7	5.7	—	24	—	—	—	38.5	86.0	—	81.8
Rodney Village CDP	1 232	9.3	2.4	4.5	1.5	3.2	86	18.6	11.6	15.1	67.8	79.3	57.9	78.6
Wyoming town	647	8.8	2.5	3.4	2.3	1.5	107	9.3	7.5	6.5	61.4	91.4	40.0	89.9
Felton division	3 164	8.9	4.1	2.8	1.8	2.1	432	21.3	16.9	11.8	44.2	81.9	14.3	79.7
Felton town	447	4.5	—	2.5	—	1.6	41	14.6	7.3	7.3	65.0	82.2	50.0	81.7
Harrington division	5 667	10.8	5.9	5.8	3.6	3.4	1 097	20.0	15.9	10.6	38.1	80.0	24.4	77.4
Formington town	61	1.6	—	4.9	—	4.9	23	17.4	4.3	17.4	100.0	81.7	—	82.0
Harrington city	1 342	9.9	5.4	3.8	1.5	2.7	397	18.4	13.4	11.3	45.1	77.5	—	75.4
Houston town	292	6.8	3.1	3.8	2.7	1.0	81	16.0	12.3	9.9	55.0	80.9	—	81.3
Kenton division	2 908	12.9	5.8	3.7	2.4	1.9	392	41.1	35.2	21.4	35.2	81.1	12.9	76.7
Kenton town	135	11.1	6.7	3.0	1.5	1.5	32	37.5	37.5	9.4	40.0	83.3	—	79.7
Milford North division	4 093	10.7	5.5	4.7	2.3	3.1	1 070	20.8	19.7	9.5	39.1	82.1	22.6	78.6
Frederia town	432	8.2	4.6	4.2	2.9	2.9	102	11.8	11.8	2.0	35.1	84.9	53.8	81.6
Milford city (pt.)	1 373	15.5	7.9	5.0	2.8	2.5	512	22.7	21.5	9.2	42.7	79.7	21.1	75.4
Smyrna division	6 265	9.3	4.5	4.0	2.1	3.3	1 352	14.4	11.5	6.2	43.8	84.5	22.7	82.0
Cloyton town	724	9.1	4.6	6.6	2.6	5.0	198	20.2	15.2	11.1	42.4	79.9	26.3	77.9
Leipic town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smyrna town (pt.)	2 831	9.9	4.0	5.2	2.4	4.5	649	13.1	8.6	8.9	48.9	86.8	36.8	84.1
New Castle County	291 905	6.9	3.0	4.1	1.8	3.1	47 978	19.4	14.9	11.2	47.0	82.3	28.9	80.8
Brandywine division	51 808	5.7	2.4	3.9	1.8	3.0	11 561	15.5	12.7	8.2	45.5	82.3	28.4	81.2
Ardentown village	286	9.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	1.0	108	25.6	16.3	13.9	73.1	89.6	55.6	89.2
Ardencroft village	220	1.4	—	—	—	—	13	23.1	23.1	23.1	100.0	83.9	—	84.1
Ardentown village	191	6.3	2.1	4.2	3.1	3.1	42	9.5	9.5	4.8	66.7	86.6	66.7	85.9
Bellefonte town	763	7.5	1.6	1.7	—	1.4	216	23.6	13.0	16.2	75.4	81.9	100.0	81.3
Cloyment CDP	6 373	9.2	4.0	4.7	2.2	3.9	1 060	18.8	15.8	10.7	48.3	86.4	24.8	84.2
Edgemore CDP (pt.)	3 670	5.8	3.6	16.6	3.9	15.1	820	20.1	16.0	9.9	27.6	86.7	32.9	85.3
Talleyville COP	4 307	6.0	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.3	848	14.6	13.4	7.0	40.9	78.8	29.5	77.8
Wilmingtown city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Pender division	11 983	5.8	2.3	2.7	—	2.2	668	23.7	19.8	12.0	47.6	87.4	18.1	85.7
Newark city (pt.)	12	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greater Newark division	45 360	4.6	1.3	3.0	—	2.6	4 384	17.2	12.5	8.7	57.8	74.5	41.4	74.0
Brookside CDP	10 401	8.0	2.2	4.7	1.4	3.6	1 072	16.6	13.2	5.2	61.2	87.5	44.6	86.0
Newark city (pt.)	19 757	3.1	1.1	1.4	—	1.3	2 065	17.0	12.7	9.1	44.9	63.1	15.8	62.9
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	432	3.3	1.1	4.2	1.3	4.6	199	7.1	8.5	8.5	67.4	88.7	50.0	88.5
Lower Christina division	23 017	8.7	3.8	3.2	1.9	2.0	5 703	20.7	15.4	12.5	45.6	84.2	20.8	82.0
Elsmere town	3 764	8.2	3.8	3.6	2.2	1.8	935	15.8	12.7	8.0	39.6	85.0	14.3	82.8
Newport town	774	8.5	4.8	4.0	1.9	3.1	183	19.7	15.8	10.9	33.3	81.4	20.0	78.4
Wilmingtown city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middletown-Odessa division	10 989	8.5	4.3	4.7	2.4	3.5	1 613	19.0	9.6	14.3	44.9	84.6	16.2	82.9
Middletown town	2 359	7.3	4.1	3.0	2.3	2.4	420	26.2	15.5	20.0	41.6	85.6	24.1	83.7
Odessa town	178	7.9	2.8	1.1	—	1.1	93	22.6	14.0	11.8	64.3	79.3	—	78.1
Smyrna town (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend town	215	5.6	3.7	2.8	—	2.8	61	19.7	19.7	13.1	16.7	79.8	—	76.3
New Castle division	45 337	8.4	3.5	4.9	2.2	3.6	5 644	22.0	17.2	13.4	50.9	84.4	32.5	82.7
New Castle city	3 223	7.5	3.6	3.7	2.1	2.0	658	19.3	16.1	11.9	44.4	83.4	27.5	81.6
Wilmingtown city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmingtown Manor COP	5 574	8.8	3.6	7.2	2.5	6.0	1 073	17.7	11.9	10.0	46.9	83.7	22.3	82.0
Piedmont division	15 461	3.6	7	2.1	1.2	1.7	2 771	13.5	11.0	7.3	65.4	79.2	52.4	79.1
Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood division	26 379	5.2	2.0	2.8	1.0	2.2	4 247	13.5	9.5	7.2	49.7	84.7	35.4	83.3
Pike Creek CDP (pt.)	3 480	4.1	1.7	2.4	—	2.2	465	14.6	8.8	7.3	58.3	89.4	—	88.6
Stanton COP	3 350	6.5	3.8	3.6	1.2	2.8	693	14.7	10.2	10.8	32.3	81.7	39.0	79.0
Red Lion division	2 753	8.2	4.2	6.8	2.0	5.4	424	26.9	25.9	13.9	44.4	81.8	12.7	80.1
Delaware City	1 109	7.3	3.1	5.1	1.1	4.7	197	23.4	21.3	10.2	55.6	87.2	—	85.8
Upper Christina division	14 972	6.7	2.5	3.7	1.7	2.8	906	21.3	19.1	10.3	56.4	87.9	25.1	86.9
Wilmingtown division	43 846	10.6	6.0	6.8	3.3	5.2	10 057	26.1	20.1	15.9	36.1	83.3	25.8	80.1
Edgemore CDP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmingtown city (pt.)	43 846	10.6	6.0	6.8	3.3	5.2	10 057	26.1	20.1	15.9	36.1	83.3	25.8	80.1
Sussex County	68 750	9.3	4.9	5.2	2.4	4.2	17 951	15.0	12.1	9.1	37.5	80.1	29.6	77.3
Bridgeville-Greenwood division	4 228	11.7	6.5	3.0	2.4	1.6	977	15.8	14.1	7.1	37.7	81.5	24.8	77.6
Bridgeville town	713	18.8	13.2	4.1	3.4	1.5	199	18.6	16.1	9.5	25.4	80.7	—	72.7
Greenwood town	301	17.6	7.3	4.0	4.0	—	138	12.3	12.3	2.2	54.7	78.6	66.7	74.7
Georgetown division	4 378	10.3	5.9	5.9	1.9	4.8	999	21.7	16.9	10.2	33.1	84.1	19.8	79.9

Table 7. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

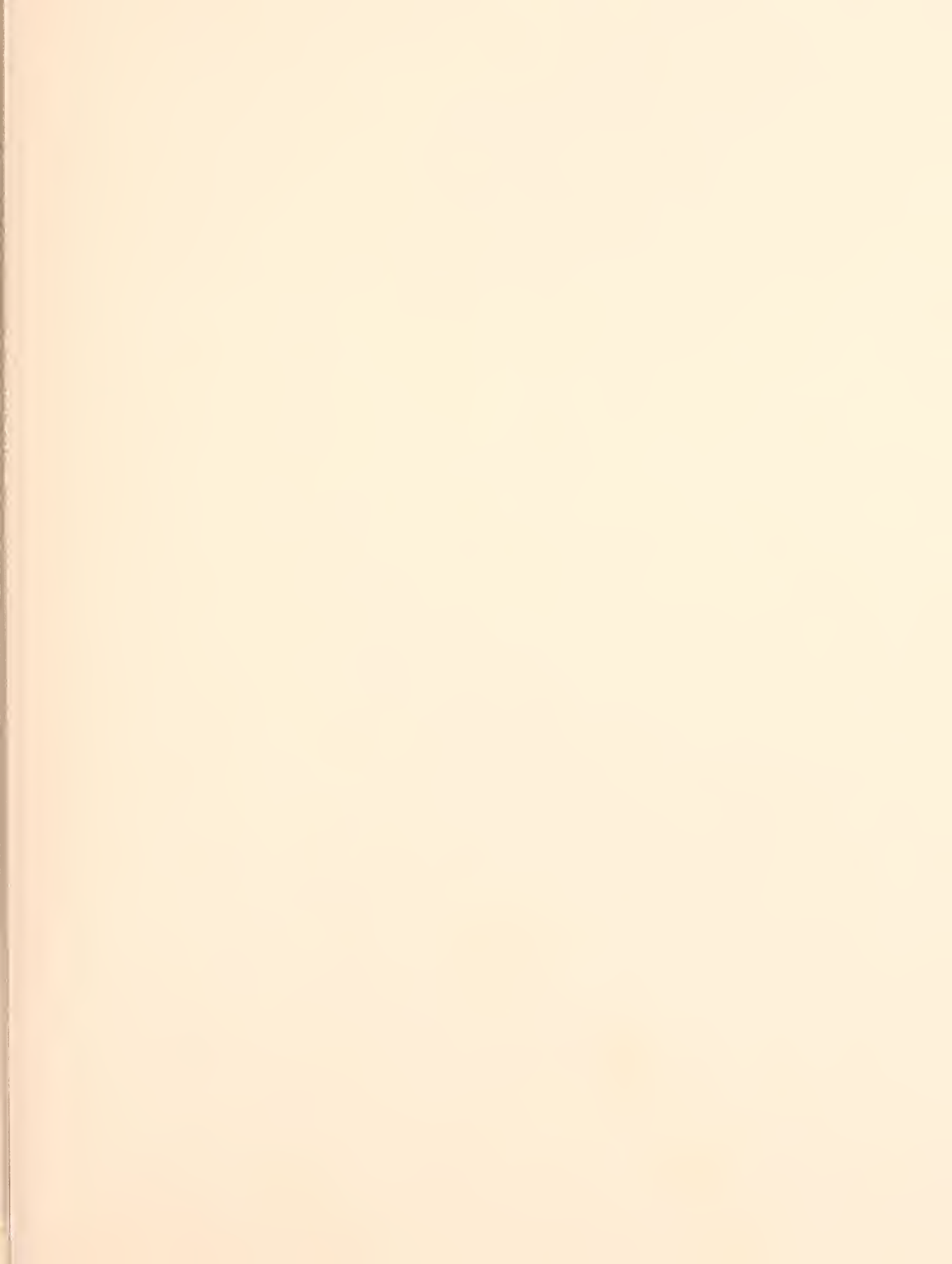
State County County Subdivision Place	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
Sussex County—Con.														
Millsboro division	7 627	11.6	6.3	15.2	6.2	14.0	2 347	20.2	13.0	15.2	33.2	76.8	47.2	73.3
Long Neck CDP	459	11.3	7.8	1.5	1.5	—	311	14.5	10.6	7.4	30.8	75.7	—	71.7
Millsboro town	883	7.6	4.5	25.1	10.9	24.2	323	39.6	27.9	36.2	26.9	81.9	63.5	79.4
Milton division	4 830	7.3	2.3	3.1	2.6	1.7	1 115	11.9	11.5	5.0	63.4	82.5	49.6	81.9
Milton town	867	9.1	3.7	2.5	2.1	1.2	219	16.0	13.7	7.8	57.0	79.6	27.8	78.6
Seaford division	11 611	8.1	3.6	3.2	1.1	2.6	2 350	18.7	14.5	11.2	45.5	80.6	—	78.6
Blades town	535	12.3	7.7	3.9	2.2	1.9	79	24.1	24.1	11.4	33.3	80.4	—	76.3
Seaford city	3 197	8.5	4.0	2.8	1.3	1.8	858	23.5	19.2	12.5	41.7	77.8	—	75.6
Selbyville-Frankford division	10 368	9.7	6.3	3.4	2.4	2.2	2 844	11.2	10.4	5.3	27.5	79.5	11.5	76.0
Bethony Beach town	155	7.1	3.9	2.6	2.6	1.3	136	7.4	6.6	4.4	45.5	72.2	—	72.2
Dagsboro town	253	13.8	4.3	3.2	3.2	.8	70	17.1	17.1	4.3	68.6	82.6	50.0	81.6
Fenwick Island town	94	10.6	8.5	—	—	—	74	20.3	20.3	—	—	79.8	—	71.3
Frankford town	364	9.6	7.7	4.7	4.1	3.6	82	11.0	11.0	7.3	20.0	85.7	33.3	81.4
Millville town	166	12.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	—	18	5.6	5.6	5.6	30.0	76.0	100.0	69.9
Ocean View town	340	.6	—	—	—	—	133	9.8	8.3	1.5	100.0	79.9	—	80.0
Selbyville town	851	7.3	6.2	3.5	1.8	2.4	233	11.6	10.7	4.3	14.5	82.5	—	78.9
South Bethony town	92	4.3	4.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	48	—	—	—	—	52.3	—	51.1

Table 8. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State	428 668	7.7	3.5	4.3	2.0	3.3	76 528	18.5	14.5	10.6	44.5	81.8	28.1	79.9
COUNTY														
Kent County	68 013	9.6	4.4	4.5	2.3	3.2	10 599	20.7	16.4	10.9	43.4	81.1	23.6	78.8
New Castle County	291 905	6.9	3.0	4.1	1.8	3.1	47 978	19.4	14.9	11.2	47.0	82.3	28.9	80.8
Sussex County	68 750	9.3	4.9	5.2	2.4	4.2	17 951	15.0	12.1	9.1	37.5	80.1	29.6	77.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arden village, New Castle County	286	9.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	1.0	108	25.0	16.7	13.9	73.1	89.6	55.6	89.2
Ardencrest village, New Castle County	220	1.4	—	—	—	—	13	23.1	23.1	23.1	100.0	83.9	—	84.1
Ardenwood village, New Castle County	191	6.3	2.1	4.2	3.1	3.1	42	9.5	9.5	4.8	66.7	86.6	66.7	85.9
Bellefonte town, New Castle County	763	7.5	1.6	1.7	.5	1.4	216	23.6	13.0	16.2	75.4	81.9	100.0	81.3
Bethany Beach town, Sussex County	155	7.1	3.9	2.6	2.6	1.3	136	7.4	6.6	4.4	45.5	72.2	—	72.2
Bethel town, Sussex County	101	4.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	36	8.3	5.6	8.3	100.0	77.3	—	78.2
Blades town, Sussex County	123	7.7	3.9	5.1	1.1	1.9	79	24.1	24.1	11.4	33.3	80.4	—	76.3
Bowers town, Kent County	108	12.0	10.2	1.9	1.9	—	46	32.6	28.3	13.0	15.4	78.9	—	72.6
Bridgeville town, Sussex County	713	18.8	13.2	4.1	3.4	1.5	199	18.6	16.1	9.5	25.4	80.7	—	72.7
Brookside CDP, New Castle County	10 401	8.0	2.2	4.7	1.4	3.6	1 072	16.6	13.2	5.2	61.2	87.5	44.6	86.0
Camden town, Kent County	1 206	8.7	3.5	3.1	1.6	1.7	189	25.9	24.9	16.4	43.8	84.9	52.6	81.8
Cheswood town, Kent County	195	15.9	5.6	2.1	1.0	1.0	36	—	—	—	58.1	79.3	—	76.7
Cloyment CDP, New Castle County	6 373	9.2	4.0	4.7	2.2	3.9	1 060	18.8	15.8	10.7	48.3	86.4	24.8	74.2
Cloyton town, Kent County	724	9.1	4.6	6.6	2.6	5.0	198	20.2	15.2	11.1	42.4	79.9	26.3	88.9
Oxapora town, Sussex County	253	13.8	4.3	3.2	3.2	8	70	17.1	17.1	10.2	68.6	82.6	50.0	81.6
Oleware City city, New Castle County	1 109	7.3	3.1	5.1	1.1	4.7	177	23.4	21.3	10.2	55.6	81.7	—	85.6
Olmert town, Sussex County	510	3.9	2.0	1.2	1.2	—	132	12.1	9.8	6.1	50.0	87.3	100.0	85.7
Oewey Beach town, Sussex County	110	10.9	8.2	—	—	—	42	33.3	4.8	33.3	—	64.3	—	57.3
Dover city, Kent County	16 929	8.4	3.9	5.0	2.5	3.9	2 673	21.1	15.4	12.8	42.5	79.6	27.4	77.7
Dover Base Housing CDP, Kent County	1 520	2.6	1.4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	45.0	69.3	—	68.6
Edgemoor CDP, New Castle County	3 670	5.8	3.6	16.6	3.9	15.1	820	20.1	16.0	9.9	27.6	86.7	32.9	85.3
Ellendale town, Sussex County	216	16.2	4.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	22	4.5	—	4.5	74.3	74.6	100.0	74.2
Elsmere town, New Castle County	3 764	8.2	3.8	3.6	2.2	1.8	935	15.8	12.7	8.0	39.6	85.0	14.3	82.8
Farmington town, Kent County	23	1.6	—	4.9	—	—	23	17.4	4.3	17.4	100.0	81.7	—	82.0
Felton town, Kent County	445	4.5	9	2.5	9	1.6	41	14.6	7.3	7.3	65.0	82.2	50.0	81.7
Fenwick Island town, Sussex County	94	10.6	8.5	—	—	—	74	20.3	20.3	—	—	79.8	—	71.3
Frankford town, Sussex County	364	9.6	7.7	4.7	4.1	3.6	82	11.0	11.0	7.3	20.0	85.7	33.3	81.4
Frederica town, Kent County	453	8.2	4.6	4.2	2.9	2.9	102	11.8	11.8	2.0	35.1	84.9	53.8	81.6
Georgetown town, Sussex County	1 742	12.6	9.2	5.6	1.0	4.7	560	21.6	14.5	9.3	26.8	82.5	—	76.3
Greenwood town, Sussex County	301	17.6	7.3	4.0	4.0	—	138	12.3	12.3	2.2	54.7	78.6	66.7	74.7
Harrington city, Kent County	1 342	9.9	5.4	3.8	1.5	2.7	397	18.4	13.4	11.3	45.1	77.5	—	75.4
Hartly town, Kent County	66	4.5	4.5	—	—	—	21	23.8	23.8	23.8	—	82.5	—	78.8
Highland Acres town, Sussex County	73	8.2	4.1	4.1	—	—	92	9.2	9.2	—	50.0	53.7	—	53.4
Highland Acres CDP, Kent County	2 087	5.2	3.4	4.2	2.0	2.7	293	17.7	17.7	5.5	24.1	81.6	—	80.2
Houston town, Kent County	292	6.8	3.1	3.8	2.7	1.0	81	16.0	12.3	9.9	55.0	80.9	—	81.3
Kent Acres CDP, Kent County	1 160	8.9	5.2	6.3	3.2	4.1	198	20.7	18.2	16.2	41.7	87.0	—	85.8
Kenton town, Kent County	135	11.1	6.7	3.0	1.5	1.5	32	37.5	37.5	9.4	40.0	83.3	—	79.7
Laurel town, Sussex County	1 628	11.9	5.5	3.0	5	2.8	483	11.0	6.4	8.5	26.1	67.0	—	62.5
Leipsic town, Kent County	159	3.9	2.9	3.9	3.9	—	22	9.1	9.1	—	75.0	74.6	—	74.4
Lewes city, Sussex County	1 195	4.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.3	523	11.9	11.3	8.8	32.7	82.5	42.3	81.1
Little Creek town, Kent County	123	21.1	11.4	3.3	3.3	—	18	22.2	22.2	11.1	38.5	91.8	50.0	81.5
Long Neck CDP, Sussex County	459	11.3	7.8	1.5	1.5	—	311	14.5	10.6	7.4	30.8	75.7	—	71.7
Magnolia town, Kent County	108	15.7	8.3	8.3	6.5	6.5	24	4.2	4.2	—	35.3	73.6	—	72.3
Milford town, New Castle County	2 359	7.3	4.1	3.0	2.3	2.4	420	26.2	15.5	20.0	41.6	85.6	24.1	83.7
Milford city	3 341	11.2	4.9	3.1	1.6	1.9	1 161	18.3	17.5	10.4	48.9	78.8	15.4	76.4
Kent County	1 373	15.5	7.9	5.0	2.8	2.5	512	22.7	21.5	9.2	42.7	79.7	21.1	75.4
Sussex County	1 968	8.2	2.8	1.7	.7	1.4	649	14.9	14.3	11.4	57.1	78.3	—	77.1
Millsboro town, Sussex County	883	7.6	4.5	25.1	10.9	24.2	323	39.6	27.9	36.2	26.9	81.9	63.5	79.4
Millville town, Sussex County	166	12.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	—	18	5.6	5.6	5.6	30.0	76.0	100.0	69.9
Milton town, Sussex County	867	9.1	3.7	2.5	2.1	1.2	219	16.0	13.7	7.8	57.0	79.6	27.8	78.6
Newark city, New Castle County	19 769	3.2	1.2	1.4	.6	1.3	2 073	17.0	12.7	9.1	44.1	63.1	15.8	62.8
New Castle city, New Castle County	3 223	7.5	3.6	3.7	2.1	2.0	658	19.3	16.1	11.9	44.4	83.4	27.4	78.4
Newport town, New Castle County	774	8.5	4.8	4.0	1.9	3.1	183	15.8	13.8	10.9	33.3	81.4	20.0	78.5
Ocean View town, Sussex County	340	6	—	—	—	—	13	8.3	8.3	1.5	100.0	79.9	—	80.0
Odesa town, New Castle County	178	7.9	2.8	1.1	—	1.1	93	22.6	14.0	11.8	64.3	79.3	—	78.1
Pike Creek CDP, New Castle County	7 602	3.7	1.4	4.0	1.0	3.5	664	15.4	8.7	7.7	62.7	89.0	37.0	88.6
Rehoboth CDP, Sussex County	634	6.6	2.2	.6	.6	.6	475	9.9	8.6	5.3	40.5	74.5	50.0	72.4
Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Kent County	1 068	8.2	3.7	6.4	3.1	4.7	75	—	—	—	55.7	83.0	30.3	82.3
Riverview CDP, Kent County	747	7.5	2.3	2.9	1.2	1.7	22	72.7	31.8	72.7	57.1	81.2	100.0	79.1
Roadway Village CDP, Kent County	1 232	9.3	2.4	4.5	1.5	3.2	86	18.6	11.6	15.1	67.8	79.3	57.9	78.6
Seaford city, Sussex County	3 977	8.5	4.0	2.8	1.3	1.8	858	23.5	19.2	12.5	41.7	77.8	—	75.6
Selbyville town, Sussex County	1 851	7.3	6.2	3.5	1.8	2.4	233	11.6	10.7	4.3	14.5	82.5	—	78.9
Slaughter Beach town, Sussex County	61	3.3	—	—	—	—	27	14.8	14.8	—	100.0	84.7	—	85.2
Smymna town	2 831	9.9	4.0	5.2	2.4	4.5	649	13.1	8.6	8.9	48.9	86.8	36.8	84.1
Kent County	2 831	9.9	4.0	5.2	2.4	4.5	649	13.1	8.6	8.9	48.9	86.8	36.8	84.1
New Castle County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bethany town, Sussex County	92	4.3	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	48	—	—	—	—	52.3	—	51.1
Stratton CDP, New Castle County	3 350	6.5	4.3	3.6	1.2	2.8	693	14.7	10.2	10.8	32.3	81.7	39.0	79.0
Talleyville CDP, New Castle County	4 307	6.0	2.9	4.4	2.6	2.3	848	14.6	7.0	7.0	40.9	78.8	29.5	77.8
Townsend town, New Castle County	215	5.6	3.7	2.8	—	—	61	19.7	19.7	13.1	16.7	79.8	—	76.3
Viola town, Kent County	98	3.1	—	—	—	—	13	30.8	30.8	15.4	—	89.5	—	86.7
Wilmington city, New Castle County	43 846	10.6	6.0	6.8	3.3	5.2	10 070	26.0	20.0	15.8	36.1	83.3	25.8	80.1
Wilmington Manor CDP, New Castle County	5 574	8.8	3.6	7.2	2.5	6.0	1 073	17.7	11.9	10.0	46.9	83.7	22.3	82.0
Woodside town, Kent County	81	2.5	—	—	—	—	15	6.7	6.7	—	100.0	82.3	—	82.7
Woodside East CDP, Kent County	1 066	15.3	4.9	5.7	3.5	2.5	119	32.8	21.0	32.8	46.0	69.9	21.6	69.9
Wyoming town, Kent County	647	8.8	2.5	3.4	2.3	1.5	107	9.3	7.5	6.5	61.4	91.4	40.0	89.9

* U.S. G.P.O.: 1992-311-892:60292



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Summary social, economic

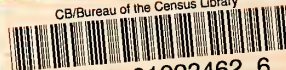
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